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IN MEMORIAM.

Our Dead Heroes.

DECORATION DAY.

Yesterday's Ceremonies.

STREWING THE GRAVES.

The Procession,

OUR HONORED GUEST.

At the Graves.

ON THE HILL.

Oration of the Day.

Yesterday was the nation's sacred holiday. To it the people gave up their time, and as it passes into history it goes freighted with memories both tender and sad, yet tempered with a sacred happiness. Let those who participated in the commemorative exercises of the day, remember its lessons; let those who did not, here learn how a grateful people at-

"They, who for their country die,
Shall fill an honored grave."

And as another "Decoration Day," has entered the bygone may all often recall its observance with memories which shall make them truer patriots and more highly prize that for which the brave men fell.

The day opened bright and beautiful but with

A TROPICAL ATMOSPHERE,

which augured well for the success of the demonstration. The heat was oppressive and although in the earlier morning hours the faintest evidence of a breeze played through the streets, the air was close and sultry and ennervating, and many who had contemplated participating throughout the ceremonies, were compelled to remain at their homes. Resolutions and looked with no favoring eye upon the prospect of marching under the torrid rays of the sun when seemed to melt and wilt, and wither wherever they fell. Happily however the day advanced the heat became only slightly less intense, the sky was overspread with welcome clouds, a stronger breeze sprung up, and by the time the procession began to form in the afternoon, there were no indications of rain, and the fine and refreshing slight sprinklings fell, but the threatened storm passed over, and the waning hours of the afternoon were favored as a compensation for opening hours of the morning had been the reverse.

THE PEOPLE

began to move early and the bustle of preparation was heard almost before the sun had risen. The entire public heart of Pittsburgh and day has upon the affections of all was evidenced in the eagerness with which they prepared to take part in the services of the day. The streets presented a lively appearance the throngs of happy children and fathers and mothers, and conspicuous among the latter were amidst civilians, from city and country. Their came in the day but little abated, while perhaps nedewed with the sacred tear of those who mourned for the lost ones,--and all giving the truest evidence that the spirit was with sweetness. As the day wore on the throngs in the street increased until pedestrianizing was a matter attended with extreme difficulty on the principal thoroughfares and would have been as vexatious as difficult had not a spirit of thorough and hearty good prevailed among the celebrants everywhere and a kindly feeling rife.

As had been appropriately decided, the first and perhaps more genuinely reverential duty of the time

DECORATING THE GRAVES

Claimed attention during the morning and the various Posts of the G. A. R. under whose supervision these offerings of love were conducted, were early and busily engaged in the work. The floral supply was ample and as these forenoon hours passed the cemeteries to which they were ladened with the beautiful emblems with which to perform their touching and tender labor. Scarcely any considerable station, the friends of the dead, and the comrades who had known them while living, moved to their resting places, the scene of their labor where the departed soldiers slept, and in this part of the days services the result was a beautiful ceremonial.

ON THE NORTH SIDE.

As early as six o'clock the societies and citizens in that section of the city, those of Jamaita and Beaver streets. The procession was under command of Chief Marshal Abe Patterson, assisted by Maj. Geo. Wilson and J. G. Donaldson. The line consisted of

Three of the Public Schools.
Post 88. G. A. R., 66 members.
Ministers, speakers and invited guests, in carriages.
Abe Lincoln Temple of Honor, 45 men, with Band.
Honorably discharged Soldiers and Sailors.
Chief Marshal Calhow, of Allegheny Division, with Staff.

Iron City Temple of Honor.

The procession passed over the principal thoroughfares of the city, and arrived at Chapel Hill Cemetery, fell near the Mount Union branch first. As the head of the procession reached the gate, the children taking both sides of the gateway, allowed the procession to pass into the enclosure, presenting each member as they filed by with a bouquet of flowers or wreath, and singing at the same time singing in union the Soldiers' Memorial Hymn.

The procession moved through the cemetery until a central spot was reached, when a hollow square was formed, around the graves of comrades Alexander Smith and Rodgers--the ministers, officers and speakers being in the centre.

The location was favorable for a halt--in one of the most shady nooks of the cemetery, and surrounded by shade trees whose rich foliage formed a welcome shield to the burning rays of the sun. Thus gathered,

THE MEMORIAL EXERCISES

were opened with a hymn by the band, followed by the singing of the G. A. R. hymn by the school children, under the lead of Prof. Sweeny.

Post Commandant Dr. D. W. Riggs then advancing in front, said:

COMRADES AND FRIENDS: We are now about to decorate with flowers, and honor with fitting ceremonies, the graves of comrades who are buried here, who served with us in defence of our country during its terrible trial. We need not formally show our gratitude here, but to testify from full and overflowing hearts, that the remembrance of their sacrifices has not grown dim with passing years.

Standing by their resting places with bowed heads, we can recall the noble devotion of the man who fell that liberty might live, and that the government bequeathed as a heritage by our patriot fathers might not perish from the earth.

We have buried the animosities and hate engendered by the war, and we are not here to glory in the victories of the past, nor to stir up the hot blood by the recital of our comrades' valor. We desire but to forget all, save the good in the past, whilst we renew our inflexible purpose to maintain the government, sacred by the devotion of our comrades sleeping in this hallowed ground.

Here is the fitting place to call to mind the men who with us stood guard over the nation; to think of the charge some comrade died repelling, some terrible leaden shower that smote him by our side, some prison pen, where dying he still prayed for God's fair land; and to show that the toils of Union and liberty was not laid aside when the battle flags were furled and the sword laid by to rest.

As then we scatter earth's fairest emblems; life's fitting symbol upon our comrades' graves, as stalwart men, and gentle women, and little children bedeck the soldiers' graves with flowers and bedew them with tears, the world shall know that the humblest of our slain comrades was a crown of remembrance brighter and more *un* during than the diadem of kings.

The address was followed with prayer by the Rev. T. H. Kerr, which was succeeded by by another song, "Let the brave and true hearts rest."

STREWING THE FLOWERS.

Comrade Tyson then advanced and taking flowers in his hand strewed them upon the graves, saying:

In memory of the honored and heroic dead, whose remains here find shelter and repose, I deposit these flowers. May the lessons of purity which they symbolize rest in our hearts, and incite in us the feelings of patriotism which they showed in life, and exemplified in death.

Comrade Donaldson following said, as he scattered the floral emblems:

In honor of our comrades slain in Freedom's battle, yielding up their lives in prison pens; dying in hospitals from wounds or disease, passing away since the war from its terrible effects, I place these flowers upon this grave, asking not the creed, politics, nationality or color of comrade sleeping below, knowing only he was a patriot who bravely served where duty called. These beautiful flowers will fade, the green mound will be leveled with the plain, but the patriotic strewings by which our comrades fought will be dry, and the battle mountains where they bled will be washed to the sea, ere the story of their valor dies out, or the result of their heroism cease to affect the mankind.

Comrade Patterson, in unision with his predecessors, advanced with flowers and covered the grave saying:

Death comes to us all; none shall evade his relentless mandate. The highest potentate and the humblest toiler must at last take their places in the bosom of the earth, and it becomes us all to be ready for the messenger whose summons we must obey.

Our comrades, whose graves are scattered all over the land, in the quiet hamlets where the sound of the battle-call was never heard, wherever our armies marched or fought, or who calmly slept beneath the waters until the seas give up their dead--died in the performance of the noblest duties, the defence of their country, and the upholding of its starry banner.

As the grass will spring anew from the storms of winter, as other flowers will come forth to take the place of these so soon to fade, so be it ours, for ourselves and our generations to keep bright, with each succeeding year, the memories of our fallen comrades.

Rev. Dr. I. N. Baird, chaplain, closed the services, laying while flowers upon the grave, as he invoked the Divine blessing upon the living comrades of the dead and said, "Out of his infinite mercy, the Father, by whom whose knowledge not even a sparrow falls to the ground, has been pleased to remove from us our Comrades. May the example of their actions and the lesson of their sacrifice remain with and continually teach us that next to the duty we owe to the Giver of every good and perfect gift, unselfish patriotism and manly devotion to the country which shields and protects us, are the highest attributes and surest signs of that true nobility which raises a man to be but little lower than the angels, and binds upon the brow the ineffaceable marks of the hero. May wisdom from on high shine into the hearts of our rulers, and so direct all their actions that the voice of the people may honor them, as to-day it honors the lonely beds of the country's defenders, and from this silent city of the dead, may we carry to our homes and prove by our actions the determination to be true to the charges left upon a nation's gratitude, "to care for him who has borne the battle," and for the widow and orphan of him who has fallen. In remembrance then of the holy cause for which our comrades gave the full measure of devotion, I now place these white flowers upon this grave."

The decoration, so pure and beautiful, was thus closed, and after a dirge by the band, *General Lassure* was introduced, who delivered the oration--a happily conceived and impressive memorial discourse.

The children sang again at the conclusion of the oration, the band played a dirge and then came dismissal with the benediction by Rev. J. R. Kerr.

MOVING THROUGH THE CEMETERY.

The members of the procession, after these formal services, which constitutes the beautiful ceremony of the G. A. R., formed in line and slowly proceeded through the cemetery, stopping at the grave of Mrs. Mary Humbert, who acted as nurse in the hospital, and lost her life by the self-sacrificing devotion, the column moved along. Gen. Blakeley delivered a brief address, and the band played a dirge. Every grave was visited and remembered. Some of these had been beautifully decorated by the friends, and none were without some token of love, that the sleeping dust was not forgotten. The decorations were all chaste and simple; several contained photographs of the deceased wreathed in flowers entwined with crape, and were loaded with flowers. After passing through the various branches the column revisited and the graves there remembered--the whole service occupying about two hours, when the column returned to City Hall and was dissolved.

ALLEGHENY CEMETERY.

The members of Post No. 3, Grand Army of the Republic, left their hall, No. 104 Fourth avenue, in the morning at seven o'clock, and with flowers and evergreens proceeded by carsto Allegheny Cemetery. They went quietly and without display, and when they arrived there they proceeded at once to the grave of General Alexander Hays. Here they were met by Post No. 117, of East Liberty. This Post had also come loaded with floral emblems of devotion. The members paid silent tribute at the General's grave, and then in detachments proceeded throughout the cemetery decorating the green mounds of the fallen heroes. While passing through the lovely avenues of this city of the dead it was no uncommon sight to see a sister, parent or friend who had decorated the grave of some loved one, kneeling in prayer as she or he in memory of the departed. The pupils of the Allegheny High School, numbering one hundred, and in charge of Professor Keller and Deputy Sheriff Mitchell, marched to the cemetery, and after decorating the graves of many, then proceeded to St. Mary's Cemetery. The children made quite a fine display, and under the charge of Professor Keller and Mr. Mitchell, were very orderly and respectful.

The grave of Lieut. T. J. Armstrong of the Twenty-second Regiment was visited by much attention. It was handsomely decorated and festooned with flowers and with flags carried through the battle-fields of the war of the Rebellion.

The graves of private soldiers unmarked by marble slabs were not forgotten. In one place a large number of them lie side by side. Flowers were strewed upon and wreaths placed to show that though they had been private soldiers their noble deeds still lived in the hearts of their comrades and friends.

ON THE SOUTH SIDE.

At about eight o'clock in the morning the members of Post No. 13 G. A. R. fell into line on Carson and Fifteenth and Seventh streets. The Red Men formed immediately behind these, and the procession, under command of Chief Marshal Jas. Scott Kerr and his assistants, moved up Carson street. The Walton Band led the procession and formed at the corner of Fourteenth street, and as the procession so sed they took their place in the rear of the line. The procession moved up to Carson to Meadow street, thence up Meadow and directly up to the Cemetery on the hill.

The first halt was made in the Catholic graveyard. There are quite a number of soldiers' graves in this, all of which were decorated very handsomely and tastefully. The procession preceded by the Mount Oliver Hook and Ladder Company, marched through them at this place next proceeded to the Methodist cemetery. At the cemetery they were joined by the Sunday school of the Meadow street M. E. church. After the ceremony of decoration had been performed in a solemn and impressive manner the entire company repaired to a shaded part of the cemetery to listen to an address from Rev. J. A. Westfall. Another halt was made for rest on the Sabbath scholars. The reverend gentleman in a few fitting and pathetic words referred to the solemnity of the occasion, its sad yet hallowed remembrances, our brave boys who had fallen in the late fratricidal strife, and the glorious results that followed. He then ascended to the altar of our common liberty and concluded by proposing three silent cheers in memory of the noble dead who have so nobelessly yet none the less heartily given.

THE NOON RECESS.

The ceremonies at the cemeteries occupied the morning and at noon the participants had broken ranks and in a short recess, were recuperating for the afternoon exercises of the day; many of them participating publicly in the dedication of the Monument, although the formal organizations as bodies participated in both services.

The most interesting portion of this recess was the dinner to

Children of the Public Schools.
Post 88. G. A. R., 66 members.

THE ORPHANS AT CITY HALL.

The soldiers' orphans from the institutions at Uniontown and Phillipsburgh, numbering over three hundred, arrived upon their arrival on the trains, at once taken in carriages to City Hall, the procession moving slowly as the soldiers passing through the city during the rebellion. The hall had, after the fashion at war times, been handsomely decorated by the ladies of the city with all manner of commissarial for the children, to whom rations were issued to their heart's content, and notwithstanding they had been a hungerd by travel and fasting, such was the profusion that, like the feast of loaves and fishes, many baskets remained of the fragments. The supervision of this entertainment was wisely committed to the ladies of the Memorial Association, and of course was kindly and thoroughly managed, and the little orphans, each a living representative of a dead hero, were made cheerful and happy.

THE AFTERNOON'S OPENING.

All the bosses in the city gave forth their representatives to the throng which crowded the streets in the afternoon. They came from everywhere, and many wandered eager and yet apparently aimlessly from one point to another for an hour previous to the time announced for the moving of the procession. Those who preferred to remain more subdued and quietly secured favorable positions upon the shady sides of the streets, along which the route of the procession lay, and in patience and meltingly awaited the coming of the troopers. As early as one o'clock they thus commenced to gather, and by half past two o'clock almost every available point had been taken up, while each window of hotels, public buildings and private residences furnished a full quota of excited and expectant spectators. Fifth avenue and Federal street, Allegheny, especially presented a brilliant scene, with its kaleidoscopic transformations, which afforded abundant attraction for what otherwise would have been weary hours of waiting. The line of march, from one point to another, was the sight was new, and, though "the sweet patter" of children in the streets were the most beautiful decorations of the day. Our cities never shone to better advantage, and many a thousand eyes were everywhere gave the city a gala appearance, and the participants in the line had the throngs to march through. Verily, O Lord, Thou art the shield of our people when with the sword of our excellency Especially do we thank Thee that, though decades of us a great nation; that Thou didst lead our fathers from the western land to Canaan of liberty, and that Thou didst kindle the flame of a new devotion upon the altar of universal brotherhood, to plant the tree of civil and religious liberty under which the oppressed of all nations may find shelter and repose; and that above all, in that dreadful crisis of strife which we have so lately passed, when the very foundations of our Government were shaken with destruction and a conflict was begun which, might have ushered in the reign of perpetual anarchy, established a never ending and everlasting war, Thou didst stir up the hearts of the people of these United States as the heart of one man to rise to the defence of their birthright bought and priceless rights and to reaffirm for all time those sacred and inestimable principles which Thou hadst laid down in the fundamental prosperity and greatness. We would thank Thee that in the darkest hour of their struggle Thou wast with them to revive their sinking courage, and to encourage their expiring hopes, and that inasmuch as Thou didst cause victory to perch upon their banner and liberty to be proclaimed throughout the land's length and breadth. Help us, O Lord, in such a grand and reflective time to appreciate inestimable blessings. May we give fresh inspiration from the graves of those departed heroes, to the manhood of whose noble self sacrifice the solemnities of this day we consecrate; and may we ever be ready to sacrifice our lives, our fortunes, and all that we hold most dear, for our country's honor and the welfare of our race. Be with this all our future. Allay all sectional animosities and let party strife, and hate cease to north, no south. May our rulers fear God and hate covetousness. May seminaries of learning and temples of religion so perpetuate and multiplied and diffused, and happiness, truth and justice, religion and piety, be established among all generations. Thank Thee for all other necessaries for us and all we humbly implore in the name and through the merits of Jesus Christ our saviour, in whose perfect form of words we sum up our imperfect petitions, saying: "Our Father who art in Heaven. Hallowed be Thy name. Thy kingdom come. Thy will be done in earth as it is in Heaven. Give us this day our daily bread, and forgive us our trespasses as we forgive those who trespass against us. Lead us not into temptation, but deliver us from evil. For thine is the kingdom forever. Amen."

The prayer was followed with music, and then the President, saying "I have here a distinguished stranger and soldier who has on are all anxious to hear," introduced

MAJOR GENERAL GEO. G. MEADE,

who came forward to the front. His appearance was the signal for three hearty cheers. When quiet had been restored he said:

"My fellow-citizens of Pittsburgh, ladies and gentlemen, I am here to-day as a guest and am not otherwise a participant in these ceremonies. I did not therefore expect to be called upon to make a speech to you, but as I stand here in this presence, on such an occasion, and surrounded by so much which recalls the memories of the past, I feel stirred within me a spirit which impels and inspires me to speak to you a few words. In the first place then as I look around upon these young girls and boys, the children of the soldiers who have gone, I feel proud to reflect that by the action of a noble predecessor of our present Governor, my own State, Pennsylvania, takes the front in the care of the soldiers' orphans.

Thus does Pennsylvania take care of its children. Thus does it revere their memory and in a manner better even than by this noble monument. [Applause.]

But as I revert to the occasion which has called us together I am reminded of the loss of many who were my friends and your friends, and my heart is saddened at the recollection of what in their death, the State, the nation, and the family lost. Many of them were my old comrades--soldiers on the battlefield, companions in the camp and friends everywhere. I think to-day of Hays and Black and Ripley and Jackson and Childs, and many others whom I almost saw stricken down at my side, and the thought brings sadness to my heart. But though they be dead, they are yet living in your hearts, and they are not dead in vain. I am rejoiced to-day to see the evidences all around me that you pay so much honor to their memories. They were noble men, and well deserve your tribute. They fell in defense of your country, and your gratitude goes out to them and their families.

My friends, I thank you heartily for the honor you have done me to-day, and for the kind and cordial manner I have met with in coming among you. (Applause.)

After music again, the Chairman introduced

HIS EXCELLENCY GOVERNOR GEARY,

who was received with enthusiasm, and made a few remarks. He said they had assembled on classic ground, overlooking a great mart of industry, where the noise of the hammer, and all the appliances of the mechanic and artizan, could be heard, but which were now quiet--the manufactories closed, the workmen in gala attire, and the work for the time arrested.

They had come together to assist in dedicating with appropriate ceremonies yonder monument, erected in memory of those who gave up their lives in behalf of their beloved country. The occasion was one full of deeply interesting circumstances, which arose so fast in their recollection that they could not be enumerated in words.

The gallant soldier who had preceded him had called attention to *other* monuments than these which greeted their sight, [Tears were in his voice.] These children of the Soldiers, each a representative of the soldiers, illustrated what care Pennsylvania took of her own. These also were to her duty. He had been delighted to hear Gen. Meade notice them and he joined in the delight that he could see standing by a nobler monument than even the most stately shaft of marble.

The graves of the thrice honored dead had been decorated with the choicest floral offerings, and the monument had been erected to their affection. Many fathers and mothers had moistened with their tears the graves of their fathers born who had fallen in battle, yet there were others who were not forgotten

The Athenians raised a shrine to the unknown God, but it was reserved for this generation to erect a monument to humanity by decorating the graves of the unknown but patriotic dead. Though there names were not known on earth, they were registered on high, and "the Father will not forget them when he comes to make up his jewels.

The mystic chords of memory would to many recall their comrades of the camp, the battle-field and the march, who had given them in memory to the battlefield and recall the names of many who had been added to the long roll of fame. The battle-fields, the sands of the rank and file, who, although they never wore a star or bar, or ought save the private's blouse, yet nobly and unselfishly showed--had by their heroic sacrifices made those fields and valley classic grounds upon which the gallant soldiers had laid down their lives, and where their blood had crimsoned the sward and mingled in the same sacred streams. These were the recollections of the country's glory that the nation would in the future look back upon of the day and the tears shed at the remembrance of the gallant dead were far more noble and sacred than the costliest monument which could be erected to their memory.

But it was right to erect the monument in commemoration of the heroic dead who fell in gallant soldiers from Allegheny county. The gallant dead were not forgotten, but their memories were associated with the country.

Their achievements would be perpetuated when the present generation passed away to the dust. Their history was the history of the nation and their sacrifice the nation's everlasting glory.

The band, at the close of Gov. Geary's remarks, gave another dirge, when

THE CHILDRENS' EXERCISES

were commenced. Master Willie Barns, about six years old, mounted upon the platform, and mounted upon the platform, and delivered with charming *naivete* a "epiphean of the Orphans at Home." The address was rewarded with applause. Three little girls were then put upon the stand and sang a delightful piece for the occasion, considering the exercise with the crowning of Gen. Meade with a wreath of flowers, which was appropriately honored and decorated with wreaths of beautiful and fragrant flowers.

The original hymn by Mr. Wm. Reinhart, then joined in singing the memorial song--the exercise being attended with so much feeling, that few there were who did not feel impressed with its beauty and touching melody.

The Hon. John M. Kirkpatrick, in response to loud calls, was now introduced, and delivered the

"DEDICATORY ORATION,"

with much force and feeling, saying:

Ladies and Gentlemen, and Members of the Association, Soldiers and Fellow Citizens:

I need not assure you that my presence upon this platform is not of my own seeking.

I had hoped, as I urged, that only a soldier's voice should tell the story of the dead, and that some one who, like them, had met in the field, some "brother" of "the Grand Army" of patriots, should speak to the people of the brave in action, should alone and only fill this pause in the solemnities of the hour.

What is there in the mere fact of presence of great deeds, and the voice has no witchery to break the spell of their universal eulogium.

True it is that

"Grim visaged war hath smoothed his wrinkled front"

and the white dove of peace is again brooding over the land. Not only in our fields, where these hundreds and thousands of brave men now sleep, but in our cities, are we again reassembled in the hooded baptism of the past, all luminous with their valor and radiant with the purpose of their sacrifice, and in the imagination, is spread out before us a fearful panorama of carnage and of death, which the traveler passes in the "valley of the shadow of forge". We are again at the long and bloody march from the plains of Manassas to the whitening fields of Gettysburg, and from there, under the ample blossoms of the early spring, the rival captains sat down to contend for the fate of a great republic.

And upon our vision there arises a belt of flame--and the deadliest conflict of modern war--and yet it is all radiant with the heroic valor of the living and the dead, and all reflective and tender with the memory of the love of country and a devotion to duty even unto death, which will never be forgotten, and which will never die.

We tell off these battle-fields of the war as our bead roll of honor; we point to them with pride as the mile stones in our progress towards a higher civilization, and a nobler, because a purer life. They are the pillars of whitest and purest pages in the book of the nation's history, because, although written with point of steel in the blood of the best and bravest of the land, they are yet all unsullied by the name of "slave," and make broad proclamation to the world, in characters indelible, that for Heaven's own there, at least, there is no master to man, save the Alone who is the Maker and the Master of us all.

A decade ago, fellow-citizens, the nation was swept in a tempest of passion that for its wide limits not a discordant note or an inharmonious sound broke the stillness and depth of the mighty calm.

Peace was, in very truth, within her borders, and prosperity within her habitations. The Lord God, as He ever will, set sail, and her grim men of war floated idly at their docks, or were scattered on peaceful commerce over the seas, and her people were in number at their best estate--were scattered all over her broad domain, and of them a million still have been with us, and have been beaten into ploughshares and their swords into pruning hooks.

The skies were all bright over her head and the seas calm at her feet. Truly we were reaping the harvest of the seed sown by our banks, and as it seemed, the nation's life promised to be for long, long idyl of happiness, and song for freedom.

Suddenly, how changed! In a moment, in the twinkling of an eye, and there fell

"Lightning from a summer sky,"

a storm cloud, black with darkest portent, opened and its fires of war flashed and rained into the nations eye, and all around the horizon the

"Rumble and grumble and roar of war."

rolled and thundered into the nation's ear. It seemed impossible to believe, but so, indeed, it was: the treason, carefully and treasonably always is, had struck a blow with its malled hand between the very eyes of the nation, which all men knew could only be atoned for with the atonement of blood. Years have passed since the first crimson flowers and winters' snows have come and gone, and yet it seems but yesterday since these recollections of the tearful past were upon us, and the events of the present hour; and we can scarce believe that the terrible days of Sumpter, when the screaming shell, freighted with the mission of death, hissed and hurried through the air, and burst in a very meteor of war, carrying desolation and death in its train, as it fell upon the heads of Anderson and his brave garrison, have passed and merged in these present halcyon days of peace. God, in his good providence, grant that these days, and the years to come, may long continue.

To pause was death, and the great nation hand of the assassin was upon their throat, and national life, aye, what was dearer far, national honor, was imperilled by the cowardly act.

How the great heart of the nation throbbed in mortal agony for the deed, and its mighty pulsings upon the nerves of the lightning rose and fell throughout the length and breadth of the great land from the shores and from such a source.

But that great nation, heart-sick and sore stricken in the very citadel of her life as she was, was not powerless.

Rising from the lethargy sent to rally from a shock as sudden as it was unexpected, and to gather up her scattered energies, which were in readiness, she rose, like a giant refreshed by new wine, like a giant, like the very giant, to the lofty emergencies of the hour.

Shaking herself loose from the grasp of her assailants, and calling upon the God of battle high justice of her cause, and upon her sons to rally to her defense, from the uttermost ends of the earth her fraternal bands had thrown up her feet, and, hurling it back full in the face of her foes, like an infuriate she leaped into the arena, fought for life and death, for her very life, for death or victory.

The Athenians raised a shrine to the unknown God, but it was reserved for this generation to erect a monument to humanity by decorating the graves of the unknown but patriotic dead. Though there names were not known on earth, they were registered on high, and "the Father will not forget them when he comes to make up his jewels."

Sleeping beneath the sod of the Southern battle-fields, and calling upon the God of battle high justice of her cause, and upon her sons to rally to her defense, from the uttermost ends of the earth her fraternal bands had thrown up her feet, and, hurling it back full in the face of her foes, like an infuriate she leaped into the arena, fought for life and death, for her very life, for death or victory.

THE DAILY GAZETTE.

OFFICIAL PAPER
Of Pittsburgh, Allegheny City and Allegheny County.

GAZETTE BUILDING:
Corner of Sixth Avenue and Smithfield Street.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 31, 1871.

REPUBLICAN STATE TICKET.

AUDITOR GENERAL,
DAVID STANTON, of Beaver Co.
SURVEYOR GENERAL,
ROBT. H. BEATH, of Schuylkill Co.

HORACE GREELEY, in his notes on the South, expresses a doubt whether one eighth of the area of Louisiana is under tillage, and says that State grows little less than "wild grass of slight value."

THE CELEBRATION of Decoration day in this city yesterday was highly creditable to our people. The military and civil demonstration was of the highest order, and fully proved that the patriotism of Allegheny county lives as truly as it ever did in the trial hours of sorrow, war and struggle.

JUDGE KIRKPATRICK was highly complimented for his truly grand oration delivered at the decoration of the soldiers monument yesterday. We have seldom listened to anything, at once so eloquent and appropriate. We always had a high opinion of the judge as an orator, but we think that he yesterday excelled any of his previous efforts.

THE DEDICATION of Allegheny County's tribute to the memory of the four thousand heroes who enlisted and died in the service of our country, was accompanied yesterday with demonstrations of loyalty and patriotism seldom witnessed. The oration, the poem, the choral exercises, were all grand, and fully twenty thousand people turned out upon the sidewalks and assembled on Monumental Hill, to bear willing tribute to the worth and patriotism of the dead heroes honored. The occasion will form a brilliant page in our history. It never can be forgotten by the present generation.

THE hearty and enthusiastic welcome extended Maj. Gen. Meade, the hero of Gettysburg, the gainer of the crowning victory of the rebellion, in our city and county, yesterday, by both soldiers and civilians, was one of the most perfect ovations we have ever known to have proceeded from generous and grateful people. Meade can ever feel that thousands and thousands of true hearts beat in unison with his own in this county, and that *his* name, now cherished and honored, will never be forgotten by those who respect the memory of the heroes and martyrs of the late rebellion—the soldiers and sailors who died that our Union, our laws, our Constitution might live and prosper.

THE *Caucasian* of Lexington, Mo., evidently does not sympathise with Vallandigham in his "new departure," nor the Democracy of Pennsylvania, who "deprecate the discussion of the issues which have been settled in the manner and by the authority Constitutionally appointed." Hear it:

"Rescind every act, repudiate every debt, cancel every obligation, annul every amendment, bill, and resolution; undo everything that has been done in the last ten hideous years—EXCEPT just so much as may be maintained by a free, full, fair, untrammeled vote of the whole people of the country—return to the grand old Constitution of our fathers AS IT WAS, unpatched, unstained; in fact, wipe out and begin anew."

ANOTHER amendment will be in order next. There is a newspaper published in Smyrna, N. Y., called the *Westegan*, which declares that the only remedy for the differences between the two races is amalgamation "The white race must become darker, and the dark race whiter, so a bloody conflict must endure "as long as America shall exist." We presume that the Democrats will be pronounced insincere and revolutionary if they oppose this new move in the direction of social equality between the two races. That it will find many advocates among the Radical leaders, admits of no sort of doubt.

The above is from the *Post*, and we are the more astonished at its intimation that such an amendment would be opposed by the Democrats, when we call to mind that this has been the practice, for a long number of years past, of the members of that party throughout the South. Surely they should be willing to have the constitution protect them with its sheltering arms, and permit them *legally* to adopt a course which their tastes and proclivities have so long sanctioned. The *Post* must not speak unadvisedly on this subject; as history will prove that its party is in favor of practical amalgamation, at least.

A TABLE of statistics, prepared by Edward Young, Esq., Chief of the Bureau of Statistics, gives the total immigration into the United States from the beginning of 1820, to September 30th, 1870. The aggregate during that period is 7,448,922, which would give an average of about 146,057 for each year. In 1820, the number of immigrants was 8,385. In 1854, it was 427,832, which, as we stated some time since, was the largest number of immigrants that ever arrived in the United States in one year. In 1862, when the Southern States were in rebellion, it fell to 91,987. Since that time, however, the number of immigrants has been steadily increasing each year. In the year 1869, there arrived in this country 385,287 immigrants, and during the first three quarters of 1870, 285,422.

Great Britain and Ireland, Germany, Prussia, Sweden, Norway, France, Switzerland, British America, and other countries sent of the aggregate immigration 7,219,987, and of these 3,826,040 came from the British Isles, and 2,250,822 from Germany. The immigration from the other countries of Europe has only amounted to 140,550 in fifty-one years.

Putting an estimated value on each immigrant of $1,800, the aggregate immigration has added $7,448,922,000 to the wealth of the country. Carpet-baggers are of some value.

WE ARE often amazed at the gullibility, and love of exaggeration, to call it by no worse name, evinced by the Democracy, in relation to everything that has the slightest bearing against Republican management. The New York *Express* put a story into circulation to the effect that the Retrenchment Committee of the Forty-first Congress had caused to be purchased for ther use, during their deliberations in their committee room, large quantities of cologne, cosmetics, disinfectants, Jamaica ginger, tea, snuff, lemons, trousers, spittoons and many other luxuries and neccessaries. The absurd statement was received as true by a large portion of the Democratic press. At least, belief in it was affected. The matter became so notorious that it called forth a letter from a member of the Committee, in which he pronounces the whole thing a gross and ridiculous fabrication, and de-

OUR DEMOCRATIC cousins are not living in a state of the most blessed harmony at present. Family feuds and difficulties have arisen in their domestic circle that do not augur well for their future prosperity The Montgomery county platform drawn up by that pure political saint, C. L. Vallandigham, is not well relished by some Ohio democrats. One of the princes of that ancient, but now well worn out, and almost decayed family, gave vent, a few days since, to his righteous indignation against it, in a communication covering three columns of the Cincinnati *Enquirer*. He swears, not by the Searcher of all hearts it is true, for that would be too sacred a name to call to witness the truthfulness and sincerity of any partizan declaration the Democracy might make, but he swears "by the gods of the Hottentots" and asks, "where is the man deserving of the name of a Democrat, who, after due reflection, would make such a sacrifice of honor, manhood, and personal dignity for the paltry pay of power?" We ask in reply, where is the Democrat that would not sell all the principles he ever had for the "paltry pay of power?"

But then comes the great master of the Democracy, Jefferson Davis, of somewhat distinguished confederate fame, and proclaims from the balcony of the Planter's Hotel, in Augusta, Ga., "that the principles of the lost cause are not dead." We do not know what effect this declaration of Mr. Davis may have on the Democracy elsewhere, nor whether it may cause them to change the ship's course and run on the old tack. But it has shown its effects in this region. The Democracy of Pennsylvania declared in the resolutions adopted in their State convention a week ago, that dead issues and lost causes were not to be even talked of. The *Post* of this city endorsed the resolutions most cordially. But since this endorsement was given, the ancient ally of our city cotemporary has made a declaration in Augusta, and announced that all the South has to do is to wait with "patience and fortitude" till the time comes, and the lost cause shall be retrieved. Now, after hearing Davis' opinion, our "only" Democratic friend declares that its party is opposed to Republicans on "every distinct (!) issue before the country." Gentlemen, you cannot do better than unite harmoniously on the Republican platform of principles. Your party is hopelessly divided. The "new departure" is excellent, and will work well for additional Republican triumphs.

DEMOCRACY AND THE TARIFF.

The National Assembly of France appointed a Commission of its own members to inquire into the wants of French industry. This Commission addressed the various industrial associations of the country, and requested them to give expression to their views on the subject. In response to its inquiries, the Havre Board of Arts and Manufacturers says that legislation is sadly needed to give impetus to industrial enterprises. The first thing to be done, in its opinion, is for the National Legislature to "enact such measures as, while assuring ample revenue, will give national industry protection against foreign manufactures." This action of the National Assembly is one of the evidences, amidst the great frenzy that has seized many of the French people, that the temporary government of France designs to lay a strong foundation upon which to build her future prosperity. No nation can prosper whilst her industrial enterprises are unprotected. M. Thiers has long maintained this doctrine, and the French people are becoming alive to it, being convinced that protection to home industries is the only system by which the shattered fortunes of their nation can be repaired.

There are many people in our own country who cannot or will not be convinced that self protection is the first law of nations as well as of individuals. The Democrats of Pennsylvania, at least a goodly number of them, are unwilling to state clearly and definitely their convictions on this subject. The majority of them seem to be prepared to declare for free trade or protection, according as the one or the other will best secure political triumphs. Hence, they dare not proclaim themselves boldly to be either on the one side or the other. They fear either a straight out free trade, or a protection platform. At their State Convention held in Harrisburg last week they gave the following deliverance on this subject:

Resolved, That the present tariff is, in many of its features, oppressive and should be revised, and we herewith request our Representatives in Congress, when the tariff shall be the subject of re-adjustment, to see that the immense products of the State and its industries are properly cared for.

It is very difficult to understand what is meant by this resolution. Its design is to conciliate the two wings of the Democracy, for on the subject of a protective tariff they are divided, and therefore any resolution bearing upon it must be carefully worded. No offence must be given to the protectionists of Pennsylvania, nor any word uttered that would grate on the ears of the free trade Democracy of other States. No party can flourish that is under the necessity of maintaining a chameleon like policy of this kind.

But after all the caution observed in the wording of the resolution, its sectionalism cannot but prove offensive to many members of the party that framed it. There is a mild declaration in it that the industrial interests of Pennsylvania must "be cared for." The Democracy here are afraid to plant themselves on the strong national ground of the Republicans, who declare "their unalterable attachment to the principle of protection to home industry" for the benefit of the whole nation, and are firm believers in the doctrine enunciated by General Jackson on this subject. Shortly before he gave his vote in favor of the tariff of 1824, he wrote to Dr. Coleman as follows:

"I will ask what is the real situation of the agriculturists? Where has the American farmer a market for his surplus products? Except for cotton, he has neither a foreign nor a home market. Does this not clearly prove when there is no market, either at home or abroad, that there is too much labor employed in agriculture, and that the channels of labor must be multiplied? Common sense points out at once the remedy. Draw from agriculture the superabundant labor, and employ it in mechanism and manufactories, thereby creating a home market for your breadstuffs and distributing labor to a most profitable account, and benefits to the country will result. Take from agriculture in the United States 600,000 men, women, and children, and you at once give a home market for more breadstuffs than all Europe now furnishes. In short, Sir, we have been too long subject to the policy of British merchants. It is time we should become a little more Americanized, and, instead of feeding the paupers and laborers of Europe, feed our own; or else, in a short time, by continuing our present policy, we shall be paupers ourselves. It is, therefore, my opinion that a careful tariff is much wanted to pay our National debt and afford us the means of that defense within ourselves on which the safety and liberty of our country depend, and last, though not least, give a proper distribution to our labor, which must prove beneficial to the happiness, independence, and wealth of the community."

This is sound doctrine which no demo- —no American citizen—should re- It is what the Republicans of a contend for, and are not lare publicly to the nation. They desire that every oroughly *American* in tead of feeding the ur own." Their for the ry, ee be-

furnish regular, constant and remunerative employment to the millions of American agriculturists, laborers and artisans, and place the country in a state of entire independence of any and every nation, as well as to afford opportunities for the safe and profitable investment of capital.

The policy of the Republican party of Pennsylvania is to protect all persons, trades and interests whether in Pennsylvania or elsewhere. Sectionalism is a negative quantity in their creed. They desire to make a proper and universal "distribution of labor, which must prove beneficial to the happiness, independence, and wealth of the community."

THE TREATY AND RE-NOMINATION.

So far, the Administration of President Grant has been a brilliant success. Ever since his accession to Executive power the national debt has been steadily diminishing every month, and taxation reduced by many millions. The last great achievement, under his administration, has been the ratification of the Washington Treaty, in which a basis has been established for the adjustment of the Alabama claims, which have been menacing England and America with war ever since the close of the rebellion.

Democratic journals are slow, however, to accord any credit to President Grant for anything, whether more or less meritorious. If anything good is accomplished they aver that it was entirely independent, if not in despite of his agency. A confession, however, has been wrung from some of the newspapers which are run in the interest of the Democracy, that in the "distribution of praise" he is entitled to a "small share." Well, small favors are thankfully received by all who are possessed of grateful hearts. It is admitted by the New York *World* that some praise is due the President for the honorable and satisfactory negotiations which have just been concluded. He is especially entitled to merit, says that paper, for "not having thwarted his Secretary of State" in carrying the negotiations to an amicable and happy termination.

There is no candid minded individual, however, but will acknowledge that the President is richly entitled to the praise of the nation for his efficient agency in the matter of the Anglo-American treaty. Secretary Fish performed an important part, and devoted, at great personal sacrifice as we have the best means of knowing, his time and attention to the completion of one of the most imporant transactions that have taken place between two great nations for many years. He scanned every word and every line of the Treaty with the most searching scrutiny, and the weight of his solid counsel, and practical common sense exerted a powerful influence over the deliberations of the Joint High Commission. But whilst we cheerfully accord to the Secretary of State all the merit due to the potent agency which he exercised in the transaction, we claim, on the other hand, that the nation's gratitude is due to General Grant for the successful conclusion of the Treaty.

But it is held even by those journals, which admit that the President is entitled to a "small share" of praise, that the conclusion of the treaty elevates him to no vantage ground for a re-nomination. The history of treaty making is cited to show that he has no chance for a re-nomination. It is said that under the presidency of Mr. Tyler, two treaties were negotiated, the Ashburton in 1842 for the settlement of the north-western boundary, and that for the annexation of Texas in 1844, under the management of Mr. Calhoun. But these gave him no personal advantage. For although a convention, composed principally of those who held office under Tyler, met in Baltimore in May, 1844, and tendered him a nomination for the Presidency, on learning that he had no popular support, and his chances for election were very slim, he withdrew from the canvass in August of that year. Under Mr. Polk two treaties were negotiated, but he did not receive a re-nomination. The reciprocity treaty between Canada and the United States, which was made under Franklin Pierce did not secure for him a re-nomination. Mr. Jefferson was the only President that gained any personal advantage from the formation of a treaty. Therefore, it is argued, President Grant cannot be re-nominated.

We cannot see the logical bearing of the above reasoning. It has no force, whether weighed in the scales of the inductive or deductive process of reasoning. The re-nomination of President Grant does not depend on the negotiation or non negotiation of a treaty. The great masses of the people believe with that life-long Democrat of Philadelphia, General Patterson, that President Grant means and tries to do right, and that he has been discharging the functions of his responsible position, purely for the welfare and best interests of the nation, and with entire freedom from every principle of selfishness. Basing his claims on these grounds, we cannot entertain a doubt of his re-nomination and triumphant re-election.

It was declared positively in 1864 that Lincoln could not receive a re-nomination, and if he did, he could not be re-elected. But he was both re-nominated and re-elected.

There is no rule except that of honest and faithful service, by which to measure these things. The Democracy were very positive that neither Mr Lincoln nor any other Republican could be re-elected in 1864, *because* Republicans never held office for two successive terms. The incorrectness of their logic is a matter of history. And if the people will only show a due appreciation of the services of General Grant, as they did those of President Lincoln, and of this we have no doubt, his re-nomination and re-election will be as a matter of course, among the great events of 1872.

EBENSBURG, PA., May 28, 1871.

EDITORS GAZETTE.—SIRS: A thunder storm passing over this place this afternoon struck in its flight the roof of the Congregationalist's church; passed down an iron girder or stay by which the roof was supported and through the ceiling to the pews below. Two lamps in the chandeliers were broken and the ends of three pews on one side of the aisle in the hind part of the church smashed into splinters. The lighting also passed down the chimney by the speaker's desk and knocking the end out of one pew there, went on down through the hot air grate and did no farther damage than the breaking of one pane of glass in the cellar window. Strange as it may seem, the lamps that were broken contained oil which was no more affected by the electric fluid than water might be; the only damage done by it was the greasing of the pews in the immediate vicinity. The attachment of the lightning seems to have been an iron strip that runs the length of the comb, there being no rods on the building. But a very few minutes before the storm the Sunday School scholars were dismissed on account of the threatening appearance of the weather; had they remained in, as is sometimes more proper to escape a wetting, there undoubtedly would have been a horrible scene of death to record. The damage to the building was very slight and the cost of repairing will only amount to a few dollars.

A SPECTATOR.

LAST Tuesday evening the business part of Kansas City was startled by the report that Dr. Torbet, editor of the *Evening News*, had attempted to commit suicide. The Kansas City *Bulletin* says that the Doctor, after closing his room door, proceeded to administer to himself not less than ten grains of morphine—a dose sufficient in quantity to have killed three persons. The poison took immediate effect, but fortunately medical aid was close at hand. The overdose probably saved his life. At one o'clock Wednesday morning very little hope of his recovery was entertained. Disappointed love is said to be the cause of the rash action.

WEBSTER CITY, IOWA.

[Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

WEBSTER CITY, Iowa, May 24, 1871.

During the past few days I have traveled over considerable portions of Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois and Iowa, via the Pittsbugh, Ft. Wayne and Chicago, Chicago and North Western, Illinois Central and Dubuque and Sioux City railroads. In the course of my journey from Pittsburgh to this place two facts have been very forcibly impressed upon my mind—that of all the towns and cities passed, on the route, Chicago is a little the largest; and of the growing crops, Iowa has decidedly the best. Of course I did not pass Pittsburgh. Although Allegheny, Fort Wayne and one or two other towns are included, Chicago rather takes the lead, as regards population, dimensions, public buildings, business houses, private residences, parks, &c. It, however, has one intolerable nuisance, in the shape of numerous draw bridges, cars, carriages and pedestrians having to wait several minutes quite frequently before they get an opportunity to pass over. The streets are sometimes filled for a square, waiting on the steam and sailing craft. And notwithstanding wheat, oats, corn, potatoes, &c., look flattering in the first named four States, I have the authority of a gentleman who is a judge of such matters for saying, they are much behind Iowa in this respect. From Dubuque to this city are some of the most beautiful farms to be seen, under a high state of cultivation. The Dubuque and Sioux City Railroad is truly working wonders in the building up of cities and towns on the line of its route in Iowa. In some portions of the State, where only a few years since not a dwelling or other evidence of civilization could be seen for miles, thriving towns have sprung up as if by magic, and hundreds of farms in the neighborhood are now being profitably cultivated. Emigration, too, has but fairly commenced in this direction. The cry is "still they come;" but it is a pleasing fact to know that there is still room for "three hundred thousand more" on these broad prairie lands.

The pleasing sensation on crossing the wonderful bridge over the Mississippi at Dubuque, gazing over the prairies as far as the vision extends, delightful breezes and enlivening western scenes make the trip over this route a luxury to be enjoyed—not described.

Webster City is about half way between Dubuque and Sioux City. It is the county seat of Hamilton county, and is one of the most important business places on the route. It has between two and three thousand inhabitants and is steadily increasing. The population has almost doubled within the last ten years, keeping pace with the State in that respect. A large proportion of the people is from the New England States and Germany, with a light sprinkling of English, Irish and other nationalities. They are certainly a very peaceable and orderly class, as but one arrest has been made in the town within three years and that was a non-resident. The sale of liquors for other than medical purposes is prohibited. There are quite a number of very fine business houses, churches, school houses, hotels and residences, some of which are in metropolitan style and finish. There is one first-class weekly newspaper, (the *Webster City Freeman*), whose editor has been a member of the Iowa Legislature for several years, and now has good prospects for a Senatorship—Republican in politics, of course, in Iowa. The streets, it is true, are not paved with the Nicholson pavement, but there is talk among some of the more public-spirited of introducing that luxury in the not far distant. The city, as laid out, embraces several square miles, and as a consequence there are still quite a number of eligible town lots in the market, which are selling at reasonable figures. The land in the vicinity and for miles around is of the very best quality for farming. No where in the West can its equal be found in richness and all desirable purposes. Non-residents and speculators are fast selling out, and the country is filling up with farmers, to the great benefit of the city. Farms of one, two, three, four and five hundred acres, under partial cultivation, are valued at from fifteen to fifty dollars an acre; while the same quantities, on which the sod has not been broken, may be bought for from five to ten dollars, according to location.

I leave for a drive on the prairies to-morrow and will write you again. G.

THE FASHIONS.

[Extracts from the *Tribune's* Fashion Article.]

The real India pongee has made its *debut* before an admiring public. It is very elegant, soft and substantial, yet quite cool enough for the warmest days, of a pale buff, as it is unbleached. This material is very different from the so-called Japanese silks, both in texture and appearance. The pongee adds to its other attractions that of washing quite as well as cotton goods, without losing its beautiful silky luster. The frayed ruches make a lovely, soft, fluffy trimming intermixed with brown or black silk ruches laid beneath. There are also real pongee parasols to match these costumes. Lace for trimmings is more extensively used than ever, and in the end is more economical. It is of no consequence how beautiful or costly the garniture of a dress may be, it has a short reign and is then consigned to oblivion by the caprice of *La Mode*, while on the contrary, lace is always fashionable and never loses its value. Guipure lace is found in colors to suit the costume, for example, a silky silvery white grenadine was beautifully trimmed with violet bands of silk edged with guipure of the of the same tint. *Duchesse* lace, which very much resembles Honiton, is profusely used, also Valenciennes in all its real richness, and its "counterfeit presentment" in the patent lace of that name is extensively used for trimming, such as being laid under black lace, also for the ornamentation of white suits.

* * *

Parasols are a great improvement upon the infinitesimal toys of the past. Were it not for the delicacy of their finish and fine material they might be called umbrellas, so excellent a protection are they from the sun, wind and even rain. For real use upon shopping expeditions and the "constitutional," as the daily walk is called, we find parasols of dark blue, deep damson and purple, with straight strong handles; again of black, lined and faced upon the outside with blue and crimson. These are made of twilled pongee and silk serge; also in fine pale buff cambric, lined or simply scolloped and bound with colored silk. The walking stick, the Swiss muslin over silk, and the always pretty lace-covered and dainty white silk parasol, rival their more substantial neighbors. It is impossible to avoid being suited with so large a variety to choose from.

* * *

Spring bonnets have already been described, but many changes have arisen in, the dainty creations for summer wear. The piquant gipsy bonnets are larger than their predecessors, but none the less quaint and becoming. Possibly some of the fair readers of the *Tribune* have seen firemen's hats, which is the nearest description to a new hat excessively odd and pretty. The front is turned up and faced with puffings of snowy tulle over the palest amber silk; at and the rather high crown is a ruching of black grosgrain and thread-lace in barbes; upon the crown a cluster of creamy-tinted roses with long tendrills and dull mossy leaves falling at the back, intermixed with the barbes and loops of ribbons. Another *petite Frou-Frou* of snowy chip was bound upon the edges with lilac velvet, a black dotted lace scarf depended from the back, trimmed with thread edging, a plaiting of velvet and black lace around the crown, upon which nestled a bunch of silk violets. Lovely gipseys are made of pink, blue and lilac, *crepe de chene*, gauze, and black lace. For traveling, broad brimmed, round hats are of brown straw or tea color, again in *cafe au lait*, trimmed with ribbon to match pale creamy roses, tea roses, or ostrich tips. A gray hat was extremely ladylike and in good taste as corresponding with the gray pongee traveling suit, trimmed with gray ribbon and a cluster of pink roses imbedded in dull moss.

* * * * * * *

Large beads are becoming very fashionable. Gold beads, sacred to the memories of our grandmothers; beads of jet, some plainly cut, others barred or dotted with gold; pearl beads, and beads of ebony and sandal wood; and

"Amber, that sorrowing sea-birds have wept."

More expensive necklaces of gold are heavily wrought and covered with minute and exquisite arabesque chasings. The finest taste is exhibited in the absence of all glaring incongruities for traveling. The eye will no longer be offended by soiled weather-stained ribbons, creased, sodden velvet trimmings, and trailing skirts. Taste and fashion combined have remodeled our traveling public into Quaker-like simplicity. Linen costumes are imperative. Handsome suits of fine foulard, pongee, and silk serge are simply trimmed with plain bias bands, closely-fitting sleeves, and basque waist, or polonaise, over this a linen polonaise is worn as a protection, closely buttoned, and trimmed simply with side plaitings and a Gabrielle front, with three or four deep boxplaits at the back. This style of linen polonaise can be looped up and worn over a corresponding linen skirt also. Cheap goods of cotton and wool should be avoided for traveling purposes, as dampness shrinks and gives them a rough, common look, and the sun and air invariably fade them. Rather expend a little more upon a good article, such as the fine English mohair, pongees, and twilled foulards, soft in texture and simply plain in colors, as greenish gray and all the other shades of grays and browns. Overskirts to the dress, or the polonaise skirt, must be very long, and only looped up at the sides. The style of traveling dress to be preferred, when so many pieces make up one's toilette, is the skirt and polonaise closely fitting, easily adjusted, a quantity of narrow fluted ruffling to be provided for the neck and wrists, which last much longer than linen collars and cuffs, and the inevitable, impossible-to-do-without linen blouse, polonaise, or duster, with a little strap for the shawl and satchel with an accommodating lock guaranteed to keep in order.

HARD RUBBER TRUSSES.

You have observed posted up around the city placards of hard rubber trusses, which are said to retain any rupture, however severe, with the additional advantage that they will not rust or corrode. Dr. Keyser, at **167** Liberty street, has these, as well as every other kind of truss that may be needed for the relief and cure of hernia or rupture of the bowels. Let the afflicted remember as they go along that Dr. Keyser's after all is the place. If you want cheap trusses, from two dollars and upwards, the Doctor has them, as well as the best and highest quality that can be procured in the United States.

To the ruptured, there is nothing of equal importance to have a well fitting and properly adjusted instrument, therefore let not persons who have a breach or rupture waste valuable time in trying useless and inefficient remedies, when a sure and absolute relief can be obtained at Dr Keyser's Truss Depot, **167** Liberty street, which is at the same time an office for the cure of every chronic disease. Cut this advertisement out, so that you can remember the place. my23

NOW THEY ARE FRESH.

Fresh arrival—Just received. **50** cases St. Louis Michigan Water. **25** cases of Hathord Saratoga Water. **10** cases of High Rock Congress Water. **10** barrels Blue Lick Water. Just received direct from the Springs. James L. Burns a Co.'s Drug Store and Mineral Water Depot, corner Penn and Sixth streets, (old St. Clair.)

N.B.—Where you will find the finest Mineral Water in the city, Kissengen, Vichy, Blue Lick and Congress on draught, drawn from the marble founts, and one of the finest west of New York city.

Remember at James E. Burns & Co.'s, cor. Penn and Sixth streets. my29

YOU HAVEN'T TRIED THEM.

Victim of debility, who is responsible for your feebleness? Not yourself, you will say, for you've done all you could to cure it. That's a mistake on your part.

You haven't tried Hostetter's Bitters.

Gloomy dyspeptic, with an uneasy stomach and a world-weary face, of course you don't think yourself responsible for your own torments. But you are. It 's easy to see from your condition that you haven't tried Hostetter's Bitters.

Bilious sufferer, it is not your fault, you think, that your symptoms grow worse day by day. Blue pill doesn't do you any good. Very likely. But you can be brought round for all that.

Why haven't you tried Hostetter's Bitters?

Friend, on whom fever and ague alternately blows hot and cold, and whose brain seems to be bursting with the effects of some powerful drug, do you assume the responsibility? Oh, no! You've taken piles of quinine, and all the regulation medicines. What could you do more? One thing more—the very thing that would have exempted you from all the pangs that now rack you.

You have never tried Hostetter's Bitters.

Nervous invalid, what have you to say? You plead that you have taken all the nervines of the pharmacopœia. If they have done you no good, it is not your own fault. You are not responsible. Wrong, all wrong. You have, in reality nobody to blame but yourself.

Why haven't you tried Hostetter's Bitters?

For all the above-named complaints, the Bitters are absolute specifics.

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FABER &

VAN DOREN,

367 Liberty Street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

STEAM ENGINES,
IRON AND WOOD WORKING
MACHINERY,
Steam Pumps,
Engineers' and Machinists' Tools,
STEAM FIRE ENGINES,
BELTING,
Woolen Machinery, Machine Cards.

Manufacturers' and Mill Supplies. A constant supply on hand and furnished on short notice.

ORDERS SOLICITED.

GRAFF,

HUGUS

& CO.,

Manufacturers of
Cooking and Heating
STOVES,
RANGES, FURNACES,
AND
Fine Grate Fronts,
INCLUDING THE
COLUMBIA COOK STOVE,
Confidence Cook Stove,
The Boston
DOUBLE-OVEN IMPROVED
Cooking Range,
Nile's Improved Star Range,
AND
FIERY FURNACE.
OFFICE AND WAREHOUSE:
206 and 208
Liberty Street.

JULIUS RICHTER,
Caterer and Confectioner,
Nos. 16 & 17 Allegheny Diamond,

Is prepared to furnish fairs, festivals and *fetes* with the best of Ice Creams, Water Ices, Fruits and Confections at the lowest wholesale prices. Fancy Tables, Pyramids and all the china, glass and table furniture requisite for the most extensive banquets supplied at reasonable rates. my25:t13

REFRIGERATORS WITH FILTERER and COOLER combined, the latest, at BUBLEY'S. my26
68 Federal street, Allegheny.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ATTRACTIV

A

WILLIAM

AT 12½ CENTS.

PLAID NANKINETS.

12 5c., Mixed Wash Poplins.
12 5c., Armure Delaines.
12 5c., Light Delaines.
12 5c., Plain and Figured Grenadines.
25c., Plain and Plaid Japanese Poplins.
25c., Plain and Corded Alpacas, all colors.
37½c., Black and Colored Pure Mohair Alpacas.

BLACK HERNANIS.

DRESS LINENS.

Plain and Striped Chambrays.
Striped and Figured Piques.
Plain, Plaid and Striped Nainsooks.
Lawns, Popins and Chintzes.

CASSIMERES.

Summer Pant Stuffs,
Jeans and Cottonades,
Plain and Striped Linen Drills.
Gents' Shirts and Summer Underwear.

CARPETS AND OIL CLOTHS,

Sheeting Muslins, all widths.
Pillow Case and Shirting Muslin.
Marseilles and Honey Comb Quilts.
Table Linens, Towels and Table Napkins, at the Lowest prices.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
AT
WM. SEMPLE'S,
165, 167 and 169 Federal Street,
ALLEGHENY.

SUITS, SUITS,
Lawn Suits,
Linen Suits.

MOORHOUSE
& CARSTEN,
21 Fifth Avenue.

We take pleasure in announcing that we are receiving a full and choice line of

Lawn and Linen Suits,
AT VERY LOW PRICES.
ALL NEW STYLES
IN
Lama Lace Sacques,
Lama Lace Points,
Lama Lace Overdress.
A FRESH ARRIVAL
OF
Spring Shawls,
Black Silks,
Japanese Silks,
Pure Silks,
IN BLACK AND WHITE.
LACE CURTAINS AND NETS.
Silk Mantles,
Foulard Silks,
AT LOW PRICES.

21 Fifth Avenue. ap26

WHOLESALE.

Morganstern & Co.,
78 and 80 MARKET STREET.

1,000 doz. RIBBED HOSE,
2,000 doz. PLAIN COTTON HOSE,
2,000 doz. MEN'S HALF HOSE,
GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS—a complete stock.
A A RIBBONS at Eastern prices.
WHITE GOODS OF ALL KINDS.
MARSEILLES AND COTTON TRIMMINGS.
A splendid selection of

PIQUES,

AT THE LOWEST FIGURES.

Embroideries all widths.

ROYAL DUKE PAPER COLLARS,
ARAGO COLLARS,
BOZ COLLARS,
DICKENS COLLARS.

SPOOL COTTONS.

ALL THE STANDARD MAKES.

Country storekeepers will find it to their advantage to look through our stock before purchasing elsewhere.

MORGANSTERN & CO.,
a26:c23 78 and 80 MARKET STREET.

THE BEST

Are the Cheapest!

BURT'S

FINE SHOES,

For Ladies, Misses and Children,

Are well known to be the BEST. All warranted None Genuine without his Trade Mark.
A full line of these goods are sold in Pittsburgh

BY

W. E. Schmertz & Co.,

31 Fifth Avenue.
MWF

THE
BALTIMORE AMERICAN
And Commercial Advertiser.

ESTABLISHED IN
MORNING, 1774 AND WEEKLY
AFTERNOON, EDITIONS.

Merchants and others in Pittsburgh and vicinity seeking Southern and Western trade will find THE AMERICAN an advertising medium unsurpassed by any newspaper South, and a prominent first-class business and family journal. THE AMERICAN has a large and rapidly increasing circulation along the line of all the railroads connecting Pittsburgh and Baltimore. Specimen copies sent free.

CHAS. C. FULTON & SON,
ap29 BALTIMORE, MD.

ELABORATELY FINISHED and HIGHLY ORNAMENTED
Nickel Plated Parlor Grates & Fenders
OF ALL VARIETIES AND STYLES.
For fine houses, can be had at
BISSELL & CO.'S,
235 LIBERTY STREET.

A general assortment of Fine and Common grates always on hand. feb8:n8

500 bushels prime Lake Shore Peach Blow Potatoes in store and for sale by J. R. CANFIELD,
my18 141 First avenue.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

E PRICES.

AT

SEMPLE'S

NEW HATS AND BONNETS,
Ribbons and Flowers.

Laces and Embroideries.
Infants' Embroidered Robes and Waists.
New Styles Lace Collars.
Ladies' Corsets and Underwear.
White Ulmtos and Pique Trimmings.
Black and Colored Silk Fringes.
Handkerchiefs, Hosiery and Gloves.

SUMMER SHAWLS

Lace Shawls,
Shetland Shawls,
Thibet Shawls,
Broche Shawls.

SUMMER SKIRTS.

75c. White Woven Skirts.
65c. Fancy Gored Skirts.
Balmoral and Hoop Skirts.

Parasols and Sun Umbrellas.

Fans! Fans! Fans!

Ladies' and Children's LINEN SUITS,
Very Cheap,
AT
WM. SEMPLE'S,
165, 167 and 169 Federal Street,
ALLEGHENY.

Macrum & Carlisle,
27 FIFTH AVENUE,

Have Opened a Complete Line of

Hamburgs,
Real Laces,
Lace Collars,
Linen Collars.

ALL THE NEW STYLES

Parasols,
French Corsets,
Glove-Fitting Corsets,
Hoop Skirts, new shape,
Fringes, Gimps, Buttons,
Corded and Plain Satin,
Plain and Fancy Bow Ribbons.

A COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF THE
"HARRIS SEAMLESS KID GLOVE,"
Elegant shades, reduced to
$2.00 Per Pair.
A FULL LINE OF
Foreign and Domestic Hosiery.
ap26:q26-MWF

DRY GOODS

ARBUTHNOT,
SHANNON & CO.,
Offer their
New Spring Stock
AT EASTERN PRICES.
Lowest in Nine Years.
No. 115 Wood Street.

C. ARBUTHNOT, W. T. SHANNON,
J. G. STEPHENSON.
mh28:o

BUY THE GENUINE.

CLARK'S

"O. N. T."

SPOOL COTTON

GEO. A. CLARK,
SOLE AGENT.

Sold Everywhere.

10	25	50	75	$1.00	$1.50	$2.00
10	25	50	75	$1.00	$1.50	$2.00
10	25	50	75	$1.00	$1.50	$2.00
10	25	50	75	$1.00	$1.50	$2.00
10	25					$2.00
10	25					$2.00
10	25					$2.00
10	25					$2.00
10	25					$2.00
10	25					$2.00
10	25					$2.00
10	25	50	75	$1.00	$1.50	$2.00
10	25	50	75	$1.00	$1.50	$2.00
10	25	50	75	$1.00	$1.50	$2.00
10	25	50	75	$1.00	$1.50	$2.00

These are the
LEADING PRICES
AT
EVANS'
DEPARTMENT
STORE,
66 Fifth Avenue,
MASONIC HALL.

WALL PAPER.

Spring Styles.

STENCIL and PLAIN TINTS, with borders.
ELEGANT STAMPED GOLD PAPERS.
Every variety of PANEL WORK for Hall, Dining Rooms, Vestibules, Churches.
These have been selected with great care and are the choicest in the market.

W. P. MARSHALL,
ap6:p62 191 LIBERTY ST., above Sixth.

Mr. ALEX. FINLAY,

Late with John S. Shaffer, of Diamond street Pittsburgh, will be glad to see any and all of his old friends and customers at the Repository of

Workman & Davis,
70 FEDERAL STREET, Allegheny,

Where they will find the largest assortment of Carriages, Pony Phætons, &c., in the two cities, at reduced prices. my17:s55

Z. W. REMINGTON,
LAND SURVEYOR AND CIVIL ENGINEER,

(formerly Recording Regulator,) will attend to laying out and dividing land, laying out coal works, &c. Special attention given to laying out and regulating lots in the city.
PITTSBURGH, May 10, 1871. my11:s1

IF YOU WANT A SMALL COOKING RANGE, not high in price and economical on coal, and warranted to operate well, get BISSELL & CO.'S SMALL IMPROVED RANGE—for its cost, it excels any small range extant.

235 LIBERTY STREET.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

"AKRON

SEWER PIPE CO.,"

(Late Hill & Adams,)

Manufacture highly vitrified Stone Pipe for Sewer and Water purposes, both ring and socket from 1 to 24 inch calibre. Contractors and Plumbers supplied at lowest prices. Wholesale and Retail dealers in Chimney Tops, Flues, Fire Brick, Fire Clay, Tile, &c. Are also

G

POLITICAL.

STATE SENATOR.

☞ FOR STATE SENATOR,

JAS. L. GRAHAM,

(OF THE FIRST WARD, ALLEGHENY.)

Subject to the decision of the Republican Convention. my27:dtd

☞ FOR STATE SENATOR,

CHAS. S. FETTERMAN,

MT. WASHINGTON.

Subject to the decision of the Republican County Convention. my27:dtd

☞ FOR STATE SENATE.

MILES S. HUMPHREYS

Will be a candidate for the State Senatorship, from the South Side, subject to the decision of the Republican Legislative Convention. my24:dtd

DISTRICT ATTORNEY.

☞ FOR DISTRICT ATTORNEY,

THOMAS M. BAYNE,

(Of BELLEVUE),

will be a Candidate for District Attorney, subject to the decision of the Republican Convention. my25:dtd

CITY TREASURER.

☞ FOR CITY TREASURER.

A. J. COCHRAN,

Will be a candidate for City Treasurer, subject to the decision of the Republican Primary Meeting. my23:dtd

FOR MAYOR.

☞ FOR MAYOR.

A. H. GROSS,

OF THE TWENTIETH WARD.

Subject to the decision of the voters at the Republican primary meeting. my22:dtd

COUNTY TREASURER.

☞ FOR COUNTY TREASURER.

WM. A. HERRIOTT,

SOUTH FAYETTE TOWNSHIP.

Will be a candidate for County Treasurer, subject to the decision of the Republican Convention. my22:sd-dAT

☞ FOR COUNTY TREASURER.

THOS. D. PATTERSON,

TWENTIETH WARD, PITTSBURGH,

Subject to the decision of the Republican County Convention. my22:sd-dAT

☞ FOR COUNTY TREASURER,

ARCHIBALD PILLOW,

Of East Deer township, subject to the decision of the Republican County Convention. my17:sd-dAF

☞ FOR COUNTY TREASURER,

SAMUEL KILGORE,

Late of the 155th Regt., subject to the decision of the Republican County Convention. mh4:pd5-10ap

COUNTY COMMISSIONER.

☞ FOR COUNTY COMMISSIONER.

WM. H. CLARK,

Of North Fayette township, will be a candidate for County Commissioner, subject to the decision of the Republican County Convention. my22:35-DAW.

☞ FOR COUNTY COMMISSIONER.

JAMES M'GUNNIGLE,

Of McKee's Rocks, Chartiers township, will be a candidate for County Commissioner, subject to the decision of the Republican County Convention. my18:35-dAF

☞ COUNTY COMMISSIONER.

The friends of

JOSEPH DILWORTH

Will present his name before the Republican Convention about to assemble and urge his nomination for the office of County Commissioner.

MARSHALL.

MAY 15, 1871. my15:

☞ FOR COUNTY COMMISSIONER.

JAMES PATTERSON,

Of Plum township, will be a candidate for County Commissioner, subject to the action of the approaching Republican Primary Meeting. my18:s45-dAT

COUNTY CONTROLLER.

☞ FOR COUNTY CONTROLLER.

HENRY SNIVELY,

OF PITTSBURGH,

Subject to the decision of the Republican County Convention. my23:dAW

☞ FOR COUNTY CONTROLLER.

WM. C. FRIEND,

(PITTSBURGH,)

Subject to the decision of the Republican Convention. my25

☞ FOR COUNTY CONTROLLER.

HENRY WARNER,

(OF ALLEGHENY.)

Will be a candidate for the office of County Controller, subject to the decision of the Republican County Convention. my22

ASSEMBLY.

☞ FOR ASSEMBLY,

HARRY W. HORBAGH,

(OF WILKINS TOWNSHIP).

Respectfully offers himself to the coming Republican Legislative Convention as a candidate for Assembly. my26:d71

☞ FOR ASSEMBLY.

SAMUEL ROBERTSON,

(OF EAST DEER).

An old soldier and an honest and intelligent farmer, will be a candidate for Assembly, subject to the decision of the Republican Legislative Convention. my22:dtd

☞ FOR ASSEMBLY.

J. D. RAMSEY,

SECOND WARD, ALLEGHENY.

Subject to the decision of the Republican County Legislative Convention. my25:d15

☞ FOR ASSEMBLY.

S. S. D. THOMPSON,

OF ALLEGHENY CITY.

Will be a candidate for Assembly, subject to the decision of the Republican Legislative Convention. my24:d10-dAF

☞ FOR ASSEMBLY.

WM. N. HAYMAKER,

Of Patton township, will be a candidate for Assembly, subject to the decision of the Republican Convention. my23:d65-daw

☞ FOR ASSEMBLY.

ROBERT DILWORTH,

(OF THE SECOND WARD, ALLEGHENY.)

will be a candidate for Assembly, subject to the decision of the forthcoming Republican Convention. my25

☞ FOR ASSEMBLY.

JAS. G. REMALEY,

(OF EAST DEER.)

Will be a candidate for Assembly from the North side, subject to the decision of the Republican Legislative Convention. my22

☞ FOR ASSEMBLY.

MATTHEW EDWARDS,

Of the 21st ward, Pittsburgh, will be a candidate for the office of Assembly in the Second City Legislative District, before the coming Republican County Convention, subject to its decision.

☞ FOR ASSEMBLY.

JOHN GILFILLAN,

(OF UPPER ST. CLAIR TOWNSHIP.)

Will be a candidate for Assembly, subject to the decision of the Republican Convention. my22

☞ FOR ASSEMBLY.

FRANK A. M. KREPS,

(ALLEGHENY CITY.)

Respectfully offers himself to the coming Republican Legislative Convention as a candidate for Assembly. my20:s25-dAT

☞ FOR ASSEMBLY.

ANDREW HARPER, M. D.

In compliance with the request of Political friends, the undersigned respectfully announces that he will be a candidate before the Republican Convention for nomination to the Assembly.

ANDREW HARPER, M. D.,

my17-dAT Sakerstown.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ TO FRIENDS OF DECEASED SOLDIERS.—The friends of soldiers who enlisted from Allegheny county (whether in Pennsylvania or other State regiments,) who were killed in the late war, or who died from wounds received, or disease contracted in the war, are requested to send their names, company and regiment to which attached, and date of death, to

my20:194-DAT 64 Grant street, Pittsburgh.

THE FIRM OF WHITESIDES & DRUM has this day been DISSOLVED by mutual consent. The business of the late firm will be settled alone by S. Drum, who may be found at the office of the Ben Franklin Fire Insurance Company, 41 Ohio street, Allegheny City.

SIMON DRUM,

Pa. WM. WHITESIDES.

my20:189

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ CONSUMPTION.

Its Cure and its Preventive.

BY J. H. SCHENCK, M.D.

Many a human being has passed away, for whose death there was no other reason than the neglect of known and indisputably proven means of cure. Those near and dear to family and friends are sleeping the dreamless slumber into which had they calmly adopted

DR. JOSEPH H. SCHENCK'S SIMPLE TREATMENT,

and availed themselves of his wonderfully efficacious medicines, they would not have fallen.

Dr. Schenck has in his own case proved that wherever sufficient vitality remains, that vitality, by his medicines and his directions for their use, is quickened into healthful vigor.

In this statement there is nothing presumptuous. To the faith of the invalid is made no representation that is not a thousand times substantiated by living and visible works. The theory of the cure by Dr. Schenck's medicines is as simple as it is unfailing. Its philosophy requires no argument. It is self-asserting, self-convincing.

The Sea-weed Tonic and Mandrake Pills are the first two weapons with which the citadel of the malady is assailed. Two-thirds of the cases of consumption originate in dyspepsia and a functionary disordered liver. With this condition the bronchial tubes "sympathize" with the stomach. They respond to the misdirection of the liver. Here then comes the culminating result, and the setting in, with all its distressing symptoms of

CONSUMPTION.

The Mandrake Pills are composed of one of Nature's noblest gifts—the Podophyllum Peltatum they possess all the alterative, searching, alterative properties of calomel, but, unlike calomel, they

"LEAVE NO SORE BEHIND."

The work of cure is now beginning. The vitiated and mucuous deposits in the bowels and the alimentary canal are excited. The liver, like a clock, is wound up. It arouses from its torpidity. The stomach acts responsively, and the patient begins to feel that he is getting, at last,

A SUPPLY OF GOOD BLOOD.

The Sea-weed Tonic, in conjunction with the Pills, permeates and assimilates with the food. Chylification is now progressing painless, and vim is to the fibres. Appetite becomes painless, and the cure is seen to be at hand. Cachexia is no more. Sallowness, no exception of the stomach. An appetite sets in.

Now comes the greatest Blood Purifier ever yet given by an indulgent father to suffering man. Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup comes in to perform its functions and to hasten and complete the cure. It enters at once upon its work. Nature can not be cheated, it collects the lungs. In the form and diseased portions of the lungs. In the form of gatherings, it prepares them for expectoration, and lo! in a very short time the malady is vanquished, the rotten thrown out the patient, in all the elevated and made new, and the patient, in all the dignity of regained vigor, steps forth to enjoy the manhood or womanhood that was

GIVEN UP AS LOST.

The second thing is, the patients must stay in a warm room until they get well; it is almost impossible to prevent taking cold when the lungs are diseased, but it must be prevented or a cure cannot be effected. Fresh air and riding out, especially in this section of the country, in the fall and winter season, is all wrong. Physicians who recommend that course lose their patients, if their lungs are badly diseased, and yet, because they are in the house they must not sit down quiet; they must walk about the room as much and as fast as they will bear, to get up a good circulation of the blood. The patients must keep in good spirits, be determined to get well. This has a great deal to do with the appetite, and is the point to gain.

To despair of cure after such evidence of its possibility in the worst cases, and moral certainty in all others, is sinful. Dr. Schenck's personal statement to the Faculty of his own cure was in these modest words:

"Many years ago I was in the last stages of consumption; confined to my bed, and at one time my physicians thought that I could not live a week; then, like a drowning man catching at straws, I heard of and obtained the preparations which I now offer to the public, and they made a perfect cure of me. It seemed to me that I could feel them penetrate my whole system. They soon ripened the matter in my lungs, and I would spit up more than a pint of offensive yellow matter every morning for a long time.

"As soon as that began to subside, my cough, fever, pains and night sweats all began to leave me, and my appetite became so great that it was with difficulty that I could keep from eating too much. I soon gained my strength, and have grown in flesh ever since.

"I was weighed shortly after my recovery, and, as the Doctor, looking like a mere skeleton, my weight was only ninety-seven pounds; my present weight is two hundred and twenty-five (225) pounds, and for years I have enjoyed uninterrupted health."

Dr. Schenck has discontinued his professional visits to New York and Boston. He or his son, DR. J. H. SCHENCK, JR., will continue to see patients at their office No. 15 North Sixth street, Philadelphia, every Saturday, from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M. Those who wish a thorough examination with the Resporometer will be charged $5. The Resporometer declares the exact condition of the lungs, and patients can readily learn whether they are curable or not.

The directions for taking the medicines are adapted to the intelligence even of a child. Follow these directions, and kind Nature will do the rest, excepting that in some cases the Mandrake Pills are to be taken in increased doses: the three medicines need no her accompaniments than the ample instructions that accompany them. First, come appetite. Of returning health hunger is the most welcome symptom. When it comes, as it will come, the disappearing at once of good cheer, good blood at once follows, the cough loosens, the night sweat is abated. In a short time both of these morbid symptoms are gone for ever.

Dr. Schenck's medicines are constantly kept in tens of thousands of families. As a laxative or purgative the Mandrake Pills are a standard preparation; while the Pulmonic Syrup, as a cure of coughs and colds, may be regarded as unrivaled in curing consumption in any of its forms.

The Pulmonic Syrup and Sea-weed Tonic are $1.50 a bottle, or $7.50 a half dozen. The Mandrake Pills 25 cents a box. For sale by all druggists and dealers.

☞ SICK AND AFFLICTED, READ!—Time must necessarily be the final test of everything. The many failures pass out of sight and thought; only the successes are remembered. This is especially true of the science of medicine. A volume would hardly contain the mere names of the medicinal compounds devised during this century, the successful ones might be told upon the fingers. Of those latter the best proved are WAYNE'S FAMILY MEDICINES, which have been tested by more than thirty years of steadily increasing use throughout the globe, and have received the most unqualified praise and support from the most enlightened members of the Medical Faculty in every school of practice.

☞ SWAYNE'S PANACEA FOR THE BLOOD—A disordered state of the blood is the cause of many serious complaints, such as Scrofula, Cancerous and Tuberculous affections, White Swelling, Goitre, &c. "SWAYNE'S PANACEA" gives new life to the blood, renewed vigor, removes every vestige of scrofulous, ulcerous, and syphilitic complaints, has a world-wide reputation as a blood purifier.

☞ SWAYNE'S TAR PILLS.—Most perfect Purgative, Aperient, Anti-Bilious and Cathartic Medicine known to medical science. Cure Headache, Piles, Fits, Fevers, Disordered Liver, Constipation, Purify the blood and cleanse the stomach and bowels of all impurities. 30 Pills in a box. Price 25 cents a box; five for one dollar.

☞ DR. SWAYNE'S COMP. SYRUP OF WILD CHERRY.—Many valuable lives are saved by a timely use of this great remedy. A trial of many years has proved to the world that it promptly cures Cough, Colds, Consumption, Bronchial and Asthmatic Affections, Liver Complaint, Night Sweats, Blood Spitting, Weak Breast, all diseases of the throat, chest and lungs.

☞ SWAYNE'S OINTMENT for Skin DISEASES—Tetter, Itch, Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Scaly Eruptions, Blotched Disfiguration on the face, Barbers Itch, Erysipelas, Ringworm, Army Itch, Itching Piles all skin diseases are quickly cured by this healing ointment. No case so obstinate or long standing it will not cure. Ask for "SWAYNE'S OINTMENT" and use no other. A clear skin, free from all blotches, is sure to be the result. The above valuable medicines prepared only by DR. SWAYNE & SON, Philadelphia, and sold at wholesale and retail by McCLARRAN & McKENNAN, DRUGGISTS, 83 Market street, and 69 Fifth avenue, Pittsburgh, and all dealers in medicines everywhere. my26:MWF

☞ LONDON HAIR RESTORER. "WHAT IT WILL POSITIVELY DO."

It will restore gray hair to its original color.
It will make the hair grow on bald heads.
It will restore the natural secretions.
It will remove all dandruff and itching.
It will make the hair soft, glossy and flexible.
It will prevent the hair falling, and is not a dye.
Sold by McCLARRAN & McKENNAN, Druggists 83 Market st., and 69 and opp. P. O., Pittsburgh.

☞ THE CONFESSIONS OF AN INVALID.—Published as a warning and for the benefit of *young men and others*, single or married, who suffer from Nervous Debility, Loss of Manhood, &c., pointing out the MEANS OF SELF-CURE. Written by one who cured himself, and sent free on receiving a post-paid directed envelope. Address

NATHANIEL MAYFAIR,

mh20:d75-dAT Brooklyn, N. Y.

☞ BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE.—This splendid Hair Dye is the best in the world, the only true and perfect Dye. Harmless, Reliable—Instantaneous—No disappointment—No ridiculous tints—*Does not contain Lead or any Vitiate Poison to injure the Hair, or System.*" Invigorates the hair and leaves it soft and beautiful. Black or Brown. Sold by all Druggists and dealers. Applied at the Factory, No. 16 Bond street, N. Y.

☞ MANHOOD! WOMANHOOD!—"Books for the million!" Who may marry, who not, Why! Impediments, causes and cure. Every father, mother, young man and young woman should read them. 100 pages. Sent in SEALED ENVELOPE: 15 cents each; both for 25 cents.

Address, Dr. WHITTIER, 296 Penn street Pittsburgh, Pa. ap22,

☞ THE BRIDAL CHAMBER—ESSAYS FOR YOUNG MEN, on great SOCIAL EVILS and ABUSES, which interfere with MARRIAGE—sure means of relief for the Erring and Unfortunate, diseased and debilitated. Sent free of charge in a sealed envelope. Address HOWARD ASSOCIATION, No. 4 S. Ninth street, Philadelphia, Pa. my14:d-dAT

☞ AVOID QUACKS.—A Victim of early indiscretion, causing nervous debility, premature decay, &c., having tried in vain every advertised remedy, has a simple means of self-cure, which he will send free to his fellow-sufferers. Address J. H. TUTTLE, 78 Nassau street, New York. de22:MWF

AUCTION SALES.

LOTS,

LOTS,

AT

WOODS' RUN.

WOODS' RUN.

ON FRIDAY, JUNE 2d,

At 2½ o'clock, will be sold on the premises of M. M. HENDERSON, at Woods' Run, a block of building lots of various sizes, from 25x100. to 50x150 feet.

These lots adjoin the property of Professor Shaw, within five minutes' walk of Railroad station, are very pleasantly situated, and are very desirable for dwellings. A number front on Shady avenue, a very pleasant street, from which extensive views can be obtained. All wishing to locate at Woods' Run, the first station beyond the outer depot, should attend this sale. TERMS LIBERAL.

A. LEGGATE,

my29 Auctioneer.

64 SPLENDID BUILDING LOTS, adjoining Fifth avenue Market, at upper end of Sixth ward, Pittsburgh, in Lyon, Short & Co.'s subdivision.

SATURDAY afternoon, June 3d, at 2 o'clock, will be sold on the premises, 64 splendid Building Lots, on Van Braam, Mittenberger, Forbes and Locust streets, adjoining Fifth avenue Market, at upper end of Sixth ward, Pittsburgh, in Lyon, Short & Co.'s subdivision. The lots are 20 feet front and of various depths, 60, 75 and 80 feet. Double lots through will make a depth of 120 feet.

Terms—One-fourth cash, balance in one, two and three years, with interest. $20 of the cash payments to be paid on each lot at time of sale.

my29 A. McILWAINE, Auctioneer.

BUSINESS CHANGES.

CO-PARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned, having purchased the interest of HAYS & STEWART, do associate themselves as such in the style of JAMES CALLERY & CO., who will continue to carry on the TANNING, CURRYING and LEATHER BUSINESS in all its branches, at the Tannery, situated in the Eighth Ward, Allegheny City. Also, at the Store, No. 102 Liberty street, near Ferry street.

JAMES CALLERY & CO.

In retiring from the Tanning and Leather business we would respectfully solicit a continuance of the liberal patronage, heretofore extended, to our successors, JAMES CALLERY & CO., who always have a full assortment of Leather on hands.

HAYS & STEWART.

PITTSBURGH, April 1, 1871. ap25:d86

PROPOSALS.

To Iron Manufacturers.

Proposals for the Metal Work of a First-Order Light-House, to be Erected at Body's Island, North Carolina.

OFFICE OF LIGHT-HOUSE ENGINEER, FIFTH DISTRICT, BALTIMORE, MARYLAND, May 25, 1871.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock of SATURDAY, the 17th day of June, 1871, from iron manufacturers only, for furnishing the materials and labor of all kinds necessary for the completion of the metal work of a first-order light-house for Body's Island, North Carolina, in accordance with the specifications and drawings.

The same to be delivered, at the expense of the contractor, on board a sea-going vessel or vessels, at any sea-port nearest to the manufacturer's workshops, and accessible to such vessels.

The bid should state the sum for which the entire metal work, as shown on the drawings, will be completely, fully erected at the workshops, and then taken down after acceptance, and delivered as aforesaid, and should also state the day and date on which it shall be so completed and delivered, under forfeiture as specified in the "Form of Bid."

The right is reserved to reject any proposa for any reason deemed sufficient.

Each bid must be accompanied with a bond signed by the bidder and two competent sureties, (certified to be such by some officer known to the Treasury Department,) in the sum of ten thousand dollars, ($10,000,) that in the event of the acceptance of such bid, the contract will be entered into within five (5) days after notice is given by the agent of the Light-House Establishment that the bid has been accepted.

Bond and security, in the sum of ten thousand dollars, ($10,000,) signed by two competent bondsmen, for the faithful performance of the contract, will be required.

A copy of the plans and specifications must be inclosed with the bid, as evidence as to the object of the proposal

All proposals must be signed, sealed and indorsed "Proposals for the metal work of a light-house for Body's Island, North Carolina," and then inclosed in another envelope and directed, pre-paid to the undersigned.

Any bidder may be present and witness the opening of the bids at the time and place herein-before specified.

Plans, specifications, and forms of proposals may be obtained from the undersigned, on application, by mail or in person, at his office in the Union Bank Building, Baltimore, Maryland.

PETER C. HAINS,

Captain of Engineers, U. S. A.,

Light-House Engineer, Fifth District.

my:t83

PROPOSALS FOR REGULAR SUPPLIES.

OFFICE DEPOT QUARTERMASTER, CORNER CAMP AND SOUTH STREETS, NEW ORLEANS, LA., April 21, 1871.

Sealed Proposals in triplicate will be received at this office until TUESDAY, June 20th 1871, for supplying the Quartermaster's Department, Military Division of the South, with such quantities of Wood, Bituminous Coal, Corn, Oats, Hay, Straw and Stationery as may be required from time to time during the year ending June 30th, 1872, the same to be delivered at such points within the city as may be designated.

Forms of Proposals, stating details and requirements will be furnished by the undersigned.

E. J. STRANG,

Capt. and A. Q. M., U. S. A.

OFFICE OF THE CITY CONTROLLER, ALLEGHENY CITY, PA., May 26th, 1871.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.—Sealed Proposals will be received at this office until 3 o'clock P. M., WEDNESDAY, May 31st 1871, for Grading, Paving and Curbing the following named streets, viz:

LOWRIE STREET, from Garden to Branch street.

BRANCH STREET, from Lowrie to Bayne street.

Plans and Specifications can be seen at the office of the City Engineer.

The right is reserved to reject any or all bids.

WM. M. PORTER,

my26:t81 Controller.

PITTSBURGH, May 24, 1871.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.—SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at the office of WM. W. RIGDON & Co., corner of Penn avenue and Twenty-fourth street, until SATURDAY, June 3d, 1871, for the paving and curbing of Main street, from Butler street to Penn avenue, and which to be done in accordance with ordinance of the city of Pittsburgh relative thereto. The Commissioners reserve the right to reject any or all bids.

L. S RIGDEN,

my24:t7 Secretary of Commission.

CITY CONTROLLER'S OFFICE, PITTSBURGH, May 23, 1871.

NOTICE—Sealed Proposals will be received at this office until JUNE 3d, 1871, at 12 o'clock M., for the erection of PUMPING STATION HOUSE, without the wood, in accordance with plans and specifications, to be seen at T. D. Evans' Architect's office, 42 Fifth avenue. The Committee reserve the right to reject any or all bids.

R. J. McGOWAN,

my23:t83 City Controller.

OFFICE OF CITY ENGINEER AND SURVEYOR, PITTSBURGH, May 23, 1871.

NOTICE TO CARPENTERS.—Sealed proposal for building a fence at Bluff street, from Chestnut street to 41st street, will be received at this office until THURSDAY, JUNE 1st, 1871, at 3 o'clock P. M.

Plans and specifications can be seen at this office.

The Committee reserve the right to reject any or all bids.

H. J. MOORE,

my22:s67 City Engineer.

HOTELS.

Fifth Ave. House,

(Opposite New Opera House.)

ON EUROPEAN PLAN.

THE BEST ACCOMMODATIONS.

The LARGEST BILLIARD ROOM in the State.

The best place in the city to obtain pure and unadulterated Liquors.

Cigar Emporium Unapproachable.

And first-class accommodations for all.

W. H. STROUP, Proprietor.

my17:s51

St. Cloud Hotel,

ARCH STREET, above Seventh,

PHILADELPHIA.

G. W. MULLIN. A. G. MULLIN.

The above Hotel (entirely new in all respects and newly and elegantly furnished throughout,) is now open for the reception of guests. The St. Cloud will be kept in all respects as a first-class hotel.

G. W. MULLIN & BRO., Proprietors.

☞ Terms, $3 per day. fe20:m17

MAHONING HOUSE

ORRSVILLE,

(Mouth of Mahoning,)

JOSEPH FREEMAN,

Proprietor.

GOOD BEDS and GOOD BOARD. Accommodations for fishing and hunting parties. my27:s16

LEGAL.

ALFRED S. BLOOR, ATTORNEY, No. 85 GRANT STREET.

Mary Kerstiens, by her next friend Joseph Platte, vs. George H. Kerstiens, No. 469 December Term, 1870. In Divorce.

To George H. Kerstiens, the above-named respondent:

You are hereby notified that the undersigned has been appointed by the Court, Commissioner to take testimony in the above case, and that he will attend to the duties of his appointment at the office of Moore & McCullough, No. 133 Grant street, Pittsburgh, Pa., on MONDAY, the 5th day of June, 1871, at 9 o'clock, A. M., when and where you can attend if you see proper. ALFRED S. BLOOR, Commissioner.

my25-:67

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—The Safe Deposit Company of Pittsburgh having been duly appointed Administrator of the estate of Mrs. Martha H. Waters, deceased, late of the City of Pittsburgh, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against said estate to present the same for payment, and all persons indebted thereto to make payment to the Safe Deposit Company of Pittsburgh, No. 83 Fourth avenue.

S. F. VON BONNHORST,

April 24th, 1871. Secretary and Treasurer. ap26:t22 w

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Letters of Administration upon the estate of Henry L. McNish, late of Kirkpatrick township, Allegheny county, deceased, have been granted to the undersigned. All persons knowing themselves to be indebted to said estate will make payment, and those having claims or demands against the estate of said decedent, will make known the same to us without delay.

MARY J. McNISH,

THOMAS T. McNISH,

Hayesville, April 25, 1871. Administrators.

ap26:t17w

50 BOXES NEW GOSHEN CHEESE,

3,000 POUNDS BACON SIDES AND SHOULDERS

20 JUGS CHOICE MAPLE SYRUP.

50 BARRELS LAKE SHORE PEACH BLOW SEED POTATOES.

1,000 BUSHELS LAKE SHORE PEACH BLOW POTATOES.

FOR SALE BY

A. T. CANFIELD,

m 143 FIRST AVENUE.

BISSELL & CO.'S KEY STONE HOT AIR FURNACE for Churches and Dwellings. Heavy, Simple, Strong and Substantial, free from Gases and Smoke and Dirt. The latest and best Furnace out. Operation warranted.

143 LIBERTY STREET.

600 BUSHELS CHOICE PEACH BLOW POTATOES to arrive.

For sale by J. B. CANFIELD,

my28 141 First avenue.

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CASH INSURANCE COMPANY,

Phelan's Building,

No. 22 FIFTH AVENUE, SECOND FLOOR, PITTSBURGH PA.

CAPITAL ALL PAID UP

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Jake Hill,	S. Mortimer,	Jas. M. Bailey.
Thomas Smith,	Jno. S. Willcock,	

ROBERT H. KING, President.
JNO. P. JENNINGS, Vice President
JOS. T. JOHNSON, Secretary.
ALEX. M. KING, General Agent.

INSURES ON LIBERAL TERMS ON ALL FIRE AND MARINE RISKS.

ap2:z37

Federal Insurance Co,

OF ALLEGHENY CITY, PA.

OFFICE: Cor. Federal and Larock Streets.

A. McFARLAND, President. R. H. HARTMAN, Vice President.
W. GIBSON MILLER, Secretary.

DIRECTORS:

Edward Gregg,	W. G. Gibson,
Valentine Baker,	J. Kohen,
A. McFarland,	S. H. Hartman,
Jos. H. Befland,	Sam'l Dyer,
Wm. Schoyer,	Wm. Rosebury,
W. J. Langhill,	Joseph Kirkpatrick,

Jal4:y73 F. M. LOVE, General Agent.

CHARTER 1829 PERPETUAL

FRANKLIN FIRE INSUR. CO OF PHILADELPHIA.

OFFICE 435 AND 437 CHESTNUT STREET. Assets on 1st January, 1871, $3,009,855 54. Capital, $400,000 00. Accrued Surplus and Premium, $2,609,855 54. Losses paid since 1829, over $5,500,000. Perpetual and Temporary Policies on liberal Terms. The Company also issues policies upon Improved Rents and Buildings, Ground Rents and Mortgages.

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GEO. FALES, Vice President.
Jas. W. McAllister, Secretary.
T. H. Reger, Assistant Secretary.

COFFIN & KELLOGG, Cor. Third Avenue and Wood st.

sel3

ALLEGHENY INSURANCE CO.

Of Pittsburgh.

OFFICE, NO. 67 FOURTH AVENUE, Insures against all kinds of Fire and Marine Risks.

JOHN IRWIN, JR., President.
T. J. HOSKINSON, Vice President.
C. G. DONNELL, Secretary.
CAPT. WM. DEAN, General Agent.

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T. J. Hoskinson,	W. B. Rversen,	
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Harvey Childs,	Hugh S. Fleming,	
Charles Lucas,	Capt. J. C. Stockdale,	
Capt. Wm. Dean,	T. H. Nevin	

NATIONAL INSURANCE COMP'Y.

COR. FEDERAL ST. AND DIAMOND, ALLEGHENY.

Office, in the SECOND NATIONAL BANK BUILDING.

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JOHN BROWN, JR., Vice President.
JAMES K. STEVENSON, Secretary.

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ap6

UNION INSURANCE CO.

Of Pittsburgh, Pa.

OFFICE:

No. 75 Smithfield Street, (2d floor.)

JAMES H. HOPKINS, President.
A. G. CURRAGE, J. LAPPE, Vice Presidents.
ALFRED THOMAS, Secretary.
J. W. J. McLAIN, Secretary.

DIRECTORS:

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J. C. Lappe,	Jacob H. Walter,	
Alex. Tindle,	C. D. Arnsthal.	

GEORGE OGDEN,

my2:r46 GENERAL AGENT.

Western Insurance Co,

Of Pittsburgh.

ALEXANDER NIMICK, President.
WM. J. HERBERT, Secretary.
CAPT. GEO. NEELD, General Agent.

Office, Pittsburgh Safe Deposit Building, corner of Fifth Avenue and Wood street.

This Company is now doing a business of Fire and Marine Risks. A home institution, managed by Directors who are well known to the community, and who are determined, by prompt and liberal dealing to maintain the character which they have assumed, to offer the best protection to those who desire to be insured.

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David M. Long,	Philip Reymer,
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H. J. McCRACKEN & BRO.,

COMMISSION AND PRODUCE MERCHANTS.

Dealers in Flour, Pork, Bacon, Brooms, Dried Fruits, Seeds, Butter, Cheese, Eggs, and Produce generally.

No. 28 SMITHFIELD STREET,

Cor. Second Avenue,

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Particular attention given to consignments. ap1:y34

JOHN WALLACE..... JOHN AIKEN.

Aiken & Wallace,

PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

DEALERS IN

Flour, Grain, Seeds, Bacon, Lard, Cheese, Eggs Butter, Hides and Tallow, Fish and Provisions generally.

No. 185 Liberty Street,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

☞ Orders for shipment promptly attended to. ☞ Particular attention given to consignments of Produce. my6:r47

WARING & KING,

Commission Merchants and Brokers in

Petroleum and its Products,

DALZELL'S BLOCK, DUQUESNE WAY.

Philadelphia Address.

WARING, KING & CO.,

ap13 169 WALNUT STREET.

Warden, Frew & Co.

OFFICES:

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PETROLEUM.

Warehouse, Point Breeze, Schuylkill River, Philadelphia.

Shipments of Crude and Refined Oil solicited. Advances made on consignments. ap10:dtd

W. W. McCLELLAND,

(SUCCESSORS TO ARTHUR KIRK.)

MANUFACTURERS

Lamps, Lamp Goods, Chandeliers, Hall Lamps, Table Glassware, &c.

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No. 430 LIBERTY and 175 WOOD ST.,

ap4 PITTSBURGH, PA.

Logan Bros. & Co.,

143 WALNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA. EIGHTH AND DUQUESNE WAY, PITTSB'G.

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PETROLEUM.

Warehouses: Delaware river, terminus of the Pennsylvania Railroad. Liberal cash advances made on consignments. no4:dtd

Burke & Wood,

Brokers in Petroleum, Cooperage, &c.,

Perry's Building, Duquesne Way.

Philadelphia Office: C. C. BURKE, 101 Walnut street. no2:z28

M. EDWARDS,

Dealer in Petroleum,

INSPECTOR OF CRUDE OILS.

OFFICE—SILL'S BLOCK, Duquesne Way, Pittsburgh. no2:dtd

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Parker's Landing, Pa. Pittsburgh, Pa

BATES & GOLDSBOROUGH,

BROKERS AND SHIPPERS OF PETROLEUM

Corner Duquesne and Eighth street, Pittsburgh Pa., and Parker's Landing, Pa. Represented by J. S. Miller, Oil City, Pa.

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Robinson Brothers,

BANKERS,

No. 78 Fourth Ave.,

Buy and sell all kinds of

Government Securities, State, City and County Bonds, Real Estate Mortgages and Business Paper.

Rates Executed for the Purchase and Sale of STOCKS at the NEW YORK STOCK BOARD.

Interest Allowed on Deposits. au25:d81

$100,000

Pittsburgh & Connellsville R. R.

SIX PER CENT. BONDS,

(TURTLE CREEK DIVISION.)

These Bonds are a first lien on the road now fully completed and in running order, and take precedence of the 7 per cent. bonds, are dated 1858, for thirty years, with interest, payable February and August.

For Sale at 86 and Accrued Interest.

IRA B. McVAY & CO.

my27:r45

James T. Brady & Co.,

BANKERS,

Fourth Avenue and Wood Street.

Financial Agents of United States FOR

FUNDED LOAN

Of 1880, 1885 and 1900.

☞ SUBSCRIPTION BOOKS NOW OPEN.

JAMES T. BRADY & CO.

COAL AND COKE.

Charles H. Armstrong,

DEALER IN

Youghiogheny and Connellsville Coal

And Manufacturer of

COAL, SLACK AND DESULPHURIZED COKE. OFFICE AND YARD, corner Butler and Mortar streets, Liberty and Clymer streets, Ninth ward, also, Second street, Eighth ward, and at foot of Ross street, P. & C. R. R. Depot, Second ward.

Orders left at either of the above offices, or addressed to me through Pittsburgh P. O., will receive prompt attention.

Refer to whom I am supplying: Hussey, Wells & Co., Wm. Smith, Union Iron Mills, S. S. Fowler & Co., Mitchell, Stevenson & Co., Bissell & Co., Graf & Hague, Aicx. Bradley, Park, Bro. & Co., Park McCurdy & Co., Keese, Graf & Dull, Wm. M. Fahnestock & Co., J. B. Lyon & Co., James Marshall & Co., Allen, McKee & Co., Union Depot Hotel, Connellsville R. R., Pennsylvania R. R., Allegheny Valley R. R.

Oscar F. Lamm & Co.

MANUFACTURERS OF

CONNELLSVILLE COKE,

DEALERS IN

Youghiogheny and Anthracite Coal

PITTSBURGH, PA.,

OFFICE: ROOM No. 5, Gazette Building.

☞ Orders respectfully solicited. de1:r1

HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS in all their variety at HUBLEY'S,

my26 68 Federal street, Allegheny.

IRON AND STEEL.

Kensington Iron Works.

LLOYD & BLACK,

MANUFACTURERS OF

BEST COMMON,

Refined and Refined Charcoal

IRON.

ALSO,

Special Irons for Agricultural Implements

Flat Bar, Round, Square, Band, Hoop, Sheet, Horseshoe, Wagon Box, Angle and T Iron, Cylinder, Guard and Flange Iron, Drag and Dropper Bars, Coal Screen Iron, Flat Rail, Counter Sunk and Punched T Rail, 15, 16, 20 and 30 Pounds To the Yard.

Wrought Chairs and Spikes for same.

BOILER PLATE IRON.

OFFICE AND WORKS,

Greenough Street,

Adjoining City Gas Works,

mh23:n54 PITTSBURGH, PA.

LEWIS, OLIVER & PHILLIPS,

MANUFACTURERS OF

MERCHANT IRON.

And He

HOME NEWS.

THE REFORMED PRESBYTERIAN SYNOD (O S.)

Monday's Proceedings Concluded.

EVENING'S EXERCISES.

The closing services of the Synodic Communion were, according to previous appointment, conducted by Rev. A. M. Milligan and Rev. J. Galbraith. The former preached the discourse from Psalm 56:12. "Thy vows are upon me, O, God."

Of a sermon, delivered with the speaker's usual power, and with a pulpit eloquence peculiar to himself, it is impossible to give more than a brief indication as to the sentiment. He said:

I feel all the difficulty and responsibility of being called upon to lead the devotions of a Synod of Elders and ministers in the closing exercises of such an occasion as this. And it is only in the strength of promised assistance that I would undertake it.

Let us meditate together upon the position in which we stand after such a transaction as that in which we have been engaged. It is expressed in the language of my text, "Thy vows are upon me, O, Lord."

Let us consider the relations in which we stand, the responsibilities, duties and privileges of those relations.

I. As a church we are married to Christ. "As a young man marrieth a virgin so shall thy sons marry thee, and as the bridegroom rejoices over the bride, so shall thy God rejoice over thee."

There is no earthly relationship so near as that of the husband and the wife. Brothers may walk together for a period, but at length their tastes, inclinations or accidental circumstances drift them asunder; they follow different pursuits, enter different fields of labor and form other family relations that lead them far apart. The Father and the—the mother and her babe may for a time seem but parts of each other—but eventually the son forsakes his father and mother and cleaves to his wife, and the daughter forgets her father's house and her own people and casts in her lot with her husband—and they twain shall be one flesh. And though human statutes have in some instances separated the interests of husband and wife—and made too easy the separation of the marriage tie, yet the divine rule is explicit—whom therefore God has joined together let not man put asunder. It is this unity and identity of interest that has made this relation the most fitting expression of the relation between Christ and the Church. The husband is head of the wife even as Christ is head of the Church." "They twain shall be one. Behold I show you a mystery, but I speak concerning Christ and his Church." When Adam looked upon the beauteous being that clung to his side, he felt that, formed of his rib, she was part of himself.

Christ and his Church are one—their interests are identical. His children are her children—her members are the members of His body—the fullness of Him that filleth all in all.

She shall sit with Him on His throne, even as He sits with His Father on His throne. This Son bears a different relation to His Father from that which any other father bears to any other son. So He says I and my Father are One—and He prays for His Church "that they all may be one, even as thou Father art in me, and I in thee, that we all may be perfect in one."

This relation is consummated not in loving, although that is the force that brings them together, not in their association together, although that is the result of it, but in the divine institution—the marriage bond.

So the importance of the transaction in which we have been engaged consists not so much in the circumstance that we have come together and pledged ourselves to God, and one another, as in the fact that this pledge is *the divine institution* by which God has ordained that we should signify and set to use the union and identity of Christ with His Church. This is not expressed in the union of members with the Church, nor in the professing and participation of the Lord's Supper, any more than birth and baptism are marriage. This divine institution for expressing this union is ecclesiastical covenanting. In this the Church as a body, a unit, gives herself to Christ, and he to her. The terms on which the contract is formed are of His prescription, and only on those terms can it be consummated. The Maker is thy husband. Because He is thy Lord worship thou Him.

The privileges of this relation are that she takes His name. His name is "The Lord our righteousness, and this is the way in which she—shall be called the Lord our righteousness." Instead of occasional visits, she shall be brought into the King's palace and there she shall abide. The presence of Christ in His Church by His spirit animating, communing, reigning and ordering her is the direct result. Her ministers are by this spirit endowed with gifts and graces, and her saints rejoice. It was this grace that sustained her Knoxes, her Henderson, her Rutherford and her Renwick. It was this prepared her heroes to expand their lives on the battle places of the fields and prepared her tender maidens to endure death on the seaffold, in the fire and flood.

The duty of the relation is this: Christ calls us to stand up for the honor of the Lord, to follow him wheresoever He goeth. Is He crucified with thorns? then we must go forth unto Him bearing His reproach. Is He in the wilderness, shall he be seen there leaning upon the arm of her beloved. To her is committed the rearing of His children. She brings forth the man child who shall rule the nations. She trains a community upon which may be built free institutions of civil government, and He gives her the dominion for reigning in the midst of the saints of the most high God.

Let us glance for a moment at the act which we have been allowed to perform, in the light of recent events. In the first of Rev. 19, the prophet John hears the shouting over the fall of the great whore that corrupts the nations as immediately followed by the marriage of the Lamb.

We have just seen the Man of Sin exalting himself above all that is called God and usurping the divine prerogative in the bold and daring dogma of infallibility. And no sooner does he thus exalt himself to the position of the God than he is hurled down to hell. His capital city is wrested from him—the imperial throne that supported him is thrown down by a mightier power it had challenged to the conflict and ground to powder by the heels of an unfurnished people. The massed armies that have marshalled their leagues for pain and curse God and look upward. Right upon the heels of these events we have witnessed the birth of God on this side of the sea is moved to enter into Covenant with God—the mother of harlots is cast out, and the bride, made ready, is united with the bridegroom.

Bride of Christ—your vows are recorded on high—your names are written in the Lamb's book of life, while a glad throng press near to read the inscribtion on the crown you have placed on the brow of King Solomon in the day of his espousals and of the gladness of his heart, and to trace out the names appended.

II. As a people, nations, people we have sworn allegiance to our King.

No man can divest himself of his relations and obligations to civil society. The first covenant transaction God ever entered into with man was as a civil social compact in character. The covenant of works was not made with Adam as an individual for it affected the race—it was an organic law. It was not a no church It gave him authority over all terrestrial things, but one tree which was withheld in mind him as a test of his relation to God. The Jews at Sinai were organized not only into a church but also into a nation The covenant was written on tables of stone was a national constitution. When Christ appeared he came not only mainly as a prophet and priest, but also as a King.

To Pilate, on His trial, he declared: Thou sayest that I am a king. To this end was I born—for this cause came I into the world—and He was crucified with a crown of thorns on His brow and the superscription, "The King of the Jews" to His disciples He commanded "preach, the Kingdom of God is come nigh unto you."

Our fathers' covenants contained prominently the civil element. They were called the Solemn League and Covenant of *three kingdoms*. As they were civil contracts they neither bind us here nor our brethren in Britain to the throne—that covenant kingdom of which they were the constitution and bond of union is no more. But it is to bind a covenant breaking throne is erected—and the violated covenants now secure to those guilty lands only the penalty of their breach. But though that goodly and beautiful house which our fathers reared is in ruins, yet the very rubbish and stones of it are dear to the saints, and every principle of truth and order they contained is treasured as a sacred legacy from martyred and worthy forefathers.

Yet, we are no part of the British nation. Our position is civil here—this is the land of our birth or adoption—to it we owe the obligations of the patriot. We are citizens of this nation, and share the responsibility of its character and acts; and we can divest ourselves of responsibility for its sins only by making our protest as well known as those evils are.

While we are part of the nation, we have ever refused to identify ourselves with that political society in the nation which formed and sustains its government, because in forming and constituting its government they have set at defiance the authority of God, and have set up institutions in direct opposition to His requirement. It sets the people in the place of God—makes a godless oath for the Chief Magistrate, and authoritatively violates the Sabbath. In this our covenant we record our protest against the insult done to God—our dissent from this cause from the government, and we present on the other hand the great truths to a government loyal to God which it emits. 1. A recognition of the essential of Godhead as the alone source of all authority in government. 2 Jesus Christ, the Mediator, as the appointed administrator of the government of the nations. The revealed will of God to nations as the rule by which they must frame their laws and the true freedom as the bond by which the State is anchored to the throne of God. These are the four corners of the divine government, Christ Jesus the chief corner-stone.

By this our oath we have sworn that we will not identify with the Government that is not framed, and sound ourselves to labor for such reformation to the extent of our ability. Like Pilate and the Jews, this nation has Christ upon its hands, and must either crucify or crown Him, and it has hitherto done the former, while we put the crown of all upon His brow.

In Independence hall, 56 men laid the foundation of this great nation in the bill of human rights they gave to the world and pledged their fortunes, honor and lives to maintain—here 14 men in giving to the world a proclamation of the claims of God and our covenant agreement to maintain them at ever sacrifice—are laying the foundation of a greater, grander and more glorying kingdom that shall fill the earth at last, through all ages; and the solemnity of this our oath is our pledge to God and the world that we will never turn back till it be established.

III. As soldiers of the cross we have enlisted and taken the soldiers oath. Our work is not done—only well begun—hitherto we have run with the footmen and they have wearied us—now we must contend with horses. Hitherto in the land of peace we have been weary—now we are come to the swellings of Jordan.

The will of heaven must come on earth, the land must be conquered ere it can be possessed. Joshua and David by their wars prepared the way for the peaceful reign of Solomon. So it is though great tribulation you must inherit the kingdom. But through the weapons of your warfare and not carnal, they are mighty through God to pull down strong holds—to be sure of Jericho fall at the blast of rams' horns. This, your Covenant, is the bond that binds you to each other and to Christ your Captain. As the Scots saw under the vision of the unknown knight the earnest face of their own hero Wallace, and followed him with a shout that turned defeat into victory, so you have formed in the stranger who sword in hand, goes before you the unconquerable captain of the Lord's host, who will lead you to victory.

Your enemy is subtle, untired and malignant, working by guile, and in the dark, and organizing every form of evil in one Jesuitic horror. The sword of the spirit which is the word of God. is your weapon. He is striving to rob you of your arms by taking the Bible from your children, to drive you from your strongest position by robbing us of our Sabbath, all the while singing the siren song of peace to quiet and still bound hand and foot we are helpless in his power.

The Bride of the Lamb here is your certificate. Children of the church you need no longer seek this bill of your mothers divorcement. We have brought back the glorious days of Scotland's covenants.

Here citizens of Zion, here is your declaration of independence—the Magna Charta of your liberty; soldiers here is your muster roll, and here are your names, placed on this imperishable instrument and destined either to glory or infamy.

Treasure it up where no sacrilegious hand can deface or destroy it, emboss it in velvet and gold, make for it an ark of precious wood overlaid with gold, it is the covenant of God with his New Testament Israel, spread it out before your children, hold it up before the rising ministry that they may draw inspirations from it for time work. Rear for it a memorial building for the sons of the prophets of whom the shafts shall be polished for the quiver of the Almighty.

Sixth Day's (Tuesday's) Proceedings.

Synod met at nine o'clock yesterday morning and spent a half hour in

DEVOTIONAL EXERCISES.

Rev. R. Shields, of Canada, presided. He introduced the service by announcing for praise part of psalm 105, reading the 34th psalm, and leading in prayer. He was followed in similar exercises by Rev. I. S. Faris and Rev. T. Lar Stevenson.

PROPOSAL TO REORGANIZE SYNOD.

Rev. R. R. Cannon, D. D., moved the following resolution in favor of the reorganization of subordinate Synods:

WHEREAS, It is desirable that the superior judicatory of the church should be a delegate body; and

WHEREAS, the labor and expenses of all the ministers compromising the constituent members of this court, together with an elder from each session coming up annually from the different parts of our wide country, is a burden that should be avoided, if possible, and

WHEREAS, by the blessing of her divine head, our church has become sufficiently large to form Presbyteries sound enough to admit of the organizations of three subordinate Synods, therefore.

Resolved, that a special committee be appointed to report at this meeting a plan for the organization of those synods, defining there boundaries, jurisdiction, and for the meeting of the superior court of the church hereafter by delegation.

In behalf of the proposed change the mover of the resolutions said that there are now one hundred and fifty ministers and delegates on the floor of this synod. It all were present that should be, there would be one hundred and seventy-five. There are only two or three places in the church where so many can be com ortably entertained by the families of the church. The expenses are enabling heavy west. The poorer congregations cannot well pay their share of the traveling expenses. Soon the church will be extended beyond the Rocky mountains, and next year we will probably have delegates from there. A new Kansas Presbytery will soon be organized. There is great need of a change.

It was moved to amend the resolution by changing the language so that it may read: "to report at *next* synod."

On this amendment, discussion arose, resulting in its adoption; when the resolution was, as amended, adopted. The subject will thus be before the church until next year.

A memorial from one of the western Presbyteries was read, asking for the organization of a

KANSAS PRESBYTERY,

which was referred to the Committee on Presbyterial Reports.

CHURCH EXTENSION.

Rev. J. C. Wilson, Secretary of the Board of Church Extension, read the Report of the Board.

$4000 have been expended during the year. The contributions have been $1,582.00. The Board asks for their word, for the coming year, $5,000.00.

IN MEMORIAM.

Rev. Dr. Sproull, Chairman of the Committee, read the report on the decease of Rev. R. J. Dodds, D. D., late missionary at Aleppo, Syria. The Committee passes a beautiful eulogy on his personal worth, his self sacrifice and devotion to the work of the early life. The Committee also expresses the Synod's deep sympathy with the widow and children of the deceased, who are now on their way to America.

DAYS OF FASTING AND THANKSGIVING.

The Committee, appointed to report on the Memorial from the session of the second congregation of New York, asking Synod to change its practice in the appointment of the annual day of fasting and thanksgiving, reported against the making of any change. The Committee see no reason for any change, and recommend that sessions and pastors see that the days be hereafter more carefully observed.

On this report and recommendation arose a warm and protracted discussion in which many members partook.

The question on which there was such diversity of opinion was, shall Synod appoint those days, every year at stated times, when there are no special reasons at that time; and require, under the censures, all the congregations and members of the church to observe them?

Or, should those days be appointed only on special or extraordinary occasions, or for such seasons, as each congregation may?

Of the discussions our reporter took a full sketch, but our space is so occupied by other important matter, we are obliged to omits the reports.

To dispose of the whole subject now, Rev. J. M. Beattie moved that the hall in the case now pending be laid on the table until next meeting of synod. This motion prevailed. The subject will therefore come up again.

MISSIONS.

The Committee on Missions reported through Rev. A. M. Milligan chairman.

The report recommended the re-enforcement of the mission by the appointment of one minister, to fill the vacancy made by the death of the senior missionary, and of one lady teacher.

Rev. R. Z. Wilson thought that two should be appointed, and pointed out the case of Rev. Beathe, the missionary at Satakiych, may be stricken down. Two will help each other; and, in the long run, it will be less expensive. He moved therefore, to amend the report by inserting two instead of one.

Rev. A. M. Milligan said: We now have in the field a beloved missionary physician. He favored the ordination of Dr. Metheny for missionary work.

Rev. Dr. Sloane said this was a subject calling for the most deliberate action. In the Syrian mission field there is need of as many as fifteen missionaries; but we have only seven.

Rev. A. M. Milligan replied, My love for the mission field, where his own beloved brother urges me to favor the appointment of only one missionary now. When we have abandoned the southern mission, we fail to labor among the four million of freedmen and when there is such a pressing demand for more laborers in the West, and when it takes 3 or 4 years for a missionary to learn the Arabic language, why not keep our force at home? Perhaps the providential removal of our beloved missionary by death, speaks our duty to us to keep our force in the field at home. The circumstances of the Nusirlie do not indicate any special need of reinforcement. The foreign missionary work, moreover, can be done by the large and wealthy churches as well as by us. But the great work which must be done here can be done only by us. The public ear and heart are now open to the need of National Reform. I love Syria much, but I love my country more. I would help to lift up from their degradation and sin the millions now here, and constrain them to acknowledge the claims of the Redeemer as King of nations. Let us not send a surplus abroad when there is so much need of laborers at home.

Prof. Sloane said that at the time of the disruption in Scotland, the Free Church there was more zeal in the work of foreign missions than ever before, though they had not ministers to fill the vacancies at home, or pits. If laborers are needed here, don't fail to answer the call abroad. If men want to go South to labor there, the money is forthcoming in a week.

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Rev. Beattie—Christ's great commission is "go ye into all the world." We obey that command by sending laborers abroad. The mission in the South was a failure. The church lost confidence in it.

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The amendment to send two rather than only one, was passed by a large majority.

Rev. S. O. Wylie, Chairman of the Board of Foreign Missions, said they had agreed to recommend for election to the foreign field, and as best suited to the work, Rev. R. O. George, pastor of North Congregation, and Rev. S. R. Galbreath, pastor of Sterling congregation.

It was moved that Synod approve the recommendation of the Board.

On this motion an earnest debate arose. Those who opposed it argued that it was wrong to remove young, acceptable, beloved and successful pastors from their congregations; that there is no evidence that they desire to work in the foreign field, and others, unchallenged, may be found who are as well qualified and who may desire to go. On the other hand it was urged that the nominees are the very best men that can be found; that the very reasons urged why they should not be taken from their congregations, are reasons why they should go foreign missionaries, and that they were warm personal friends, loving brothers.

Rev. Armour moved to defer the election of missionaries until this morning, and then to ballot for two, and without any more discussion.

This motion prevailed.

Elder Neely reported that 103 copies of the parchment lithographed Covenant had been sold.

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The paper passes an appropriate eulogy on the deceased as a close student, a fine scholar, a good theologian, a dignified gentleman, firm advocate of distinctive truth, a good man and full of faith.

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The third was amended and adopted as follows:

THEREFORE, while we hope that every interest of the church will share in the fruits of our renewed consecration of ourselves to the Lord, we propose an earnest effort to raise the sum of 30,000 dollars for the erection of a Theological Seminary Building as a permanent memorial of this year of Covenant Renovation.

The fourth, appointing a committee to prepare a pastoral letter, and to make arrangements for the taking of the Covenant by the various congregations, was adopted.

Various reports were read and disposed of, when Synod adjourned to meet this morning at 9 o'clock.

61 Splendid Lots, Adjoining Fifth Avenue Market, by Auction.

The new market house on Fifth avenue at corner of Miltenberger street is going to make another great centre for business in our city, and on one of its best avenues. The building of the new railway between Pittsburgh and Birmingham, at foot of Miltenberger street will also contribute to the very large and rapid growth of business at this point. The value of property there is already feeling the good effect. Now is the time to buy; and the above sale, advertised in our auction column by A. McIlwaine, auctioneer, will be the most favorable opportunity. These lots are of convenient sizes and immediately adjoin the Fifth avenue market house. See McIlwaine's auction advertisement for particulars.

TERRIBLE HOMICIDE.

Man Shot and Instantly Killed near McKeesport.

A pic-nic was held on Monday afternoon by the Red Men on the Monongahela river a short distance from McKeesport. A quarrel between members of the order resulted from some cause not known, but nothing serious occurred at the time. In the evening, however, as one of the parties named Winklefause was returning to his home, he was waylaid and assaulted by the opposite faction. A rock was thrown striking him on the forehead and inflicting a serious injury. In return he fired his revolver, shooting one Daniel O'Leary through the heart and killing him instantly. Winklefause surrendered himself to officer Marsh. The murderer and murdered are both young men. Coroner West held an inquest on yesterday afternoon at which the following testimony was elicited:

John Bettzer testified that Daniel and he were standing in the road when Louis Winklefause came up,[illegible] pulled out a pistol, and said "stand back." Witness started away, and when he was fifteen or twenty yards from them the shot was fired. Witness did not see Daniel have a stone in his hand. Winklefause ran after he fired. O'Leary died shortly after he was shot.

John Jones was sworn and said he heard "Lou" tell "Dan" to stay away. Dan went to the coalshed and stooped down as if to pick up something. "Dan" said "put that away." "Lou" said he would if he (Dan) would stand back. Soon afterward, witness heard the shot fired. Run up the road about seventy-five yards and found Dan lying on the ground. Said, "was he killed you, Dan?" He replied, "yes, Jack, I'm gone up." Did not see the shot fired, and did not see the pistol; did not see a stone in Dan's hand.

Sarah Burns testified that she saw the shot fired, but did not know the man who fired it. The man who fired the shot ran up.

John Davis sworn—Bettzer and O'Leary were in my house, when Dan came running up the road. "Dan" said, "Is that you, Lou?" Winklefause said, "Yes," and then pulled out a revolver and shot Dan in the head. Injury said "put it in your pocket; I want to talk to you a few minutes." "Lou" answered "No, I won't—stand back." I saw O'Leary go toward the coal house and pick something up.

Dr. D. C. Hunter, who made a *post mortem* examination, testified that he found a wound in the left chest, over the third rib, evidently made by a bullet. The ball struck the rib and glanced downward toward the heart. In his opinion death resulted almost instantly.

The jury returned a verdict to the effect that death was caused by a wound inflicted by a pistol shot fired by Louis Winklefause.

BREVITIES.

The military looked very pretty.

MAJOR JOHN TIERNAN, is the *beau ideal* of a soldier.

MAJOR GENERAL MEADE and Gov. Geary were the lions of the day.

THE military display yesterday was the finest ever seen in Pittsburgh.

THE reception given General Meade by the military last night was a grand affair.

D. L. FLEMING, Esq., returned home yesterday from a visit to the East of a few days.

GEN. NEGLEY, was complimented throughout the route yesterday, for his fine appearance and his dignified manner in the procession.

W. C. SMYTHE with a guard of honor consisting of Governor Geary, General Drum and Mayor Brush on at the head of the procession yesterday.

MAJOR JOHN W. HANEY, in whose wagons the soldiers orphans were conveyed in the procession yesterday, deserves great credit for the part he took in the celebration yesterday.

THE impudence of some men yesterday in thrusting themselves where they did not belong, thereby cutting out persons duly appointed to occupy the carriages of certain Committees was quite strange. This class of human creatures are to be pitied. Their ignorance and brazen face is all they have to put them through this world.

CHARLES GRANT from Johnstown, who made the assault on the waiters at the Monongahela House Monday evening and who admitted some days ago that his wife was arrested is supposed to be insane. If he is not insane he is a cunning beating he got by the policeman when arresting him was enough to drive the senses out of any man. He is still in the lock-up.

THE names of the Building Committee, Corporators and Builder of the Soldiers' Monument, have been removed. We understand the Committee ordered it to be done this morning, and the workmen had them off before daylight the next morning. We hope this will serve as a lesson to all future Committees to not have their names inscribed where they don't belong. Those members of the Committee in a card, denounce it, and say it was done without authority.

Ammusements.

BENEFIT OF J. LESLIE GOSSIN—We notice our readers will remember that to-night Mr. J. Leslie Gossin, the popular "juvenile man" at the Opera House, takes his farewell benefit. Mr. Gossin is an earnest and talented actor and deserves a full house. The bill presented is a very attractive one, consisting of "Spirit of the Wish-ton-wish," the new panorama "Heathen Chinee," and the farce of "Mr. Gossin of "The Dream of Engene Aram," and "All is not Gold that Glitters." Marrietta Ravel has volunteered her services for the occasion. All of which should bespeak a large attendance.

The beautiful oratorio of the Messiah will be produced at Library Hall, on Tuesday, June 6th, by the Cantata Society. It is unnecessary for us to further call the attention of our music lovers to the fact; as we all know that a rare treat is in prospect. We shall refer to the matter at length hereafter, when we have received the names of the singers and the parts they are to take.

To Every Dress-maker, tailor' or family, in need of a really profitable sewing machine, it affords us pleasure to call attention to the Home Shuttle as being especially adapted for their wants. It cannot be excelled for simplicity, strength of tension, range of beauty and evenness of stitch. The Home Shuttle does its work well; none can do it better. It makes the famous lock stitch. It is also well adapted to first-class work. The needle is straight, sure and powerful; it runs quietly and easily. The attachments for hemming, braiding, &c., are of the most approved style. Yet you may ask, if we can do such work, how can be done by the large and wealthy churches as well as by us. But the great work which must be done here can be done only by us. The public ear and heart are now open to the need of National Reform. I love Syria much, but I love my country more. I would help to lift up from their degradation and sin the millions now here, and constrain them to acknowledge the claims of the Redeemer as King of nations. Let us not send a surplus abroad when there is so much need of laborers at home.

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EUROPE.

FALLEN PARIS.

Arson and Assassination.

THE MURDERED PRIESTS.

Killed and Wounded

PARIS TRANQUIL

A Correspondent's Story.

FRANCE.

ARSON AND ASSASSINATION.

VERSAILLES, May 30.—The inhabitants of Belleville have openly announced that they will make reprisals, and a secret system of arson and assassination is apprehended. There are constant discoveries of stores of petroleum in Paris.

SURRENDERED.

The insurgents in Fort Vincennes have surrendered unconditionally to the Versailles troops.

THE ORLEANS PRINCES.

Gaulois announces that the Orleans Princes will be allowed to live in France.

DISARMAMENT

Thiers has ordered the disarmament of the National Guards in the Department of the Seine.

PROCLAMATION.

McMahon has issued a congratulatory proclamation to the army.

TRANQUIL.

Paris is tranquil and trade already shows signs of reviving. The soldiers have been feted by the inhabitants. The arrests of the insurgents continue.

INSURGENT LOSSES.

The insurgents' losses previous to May 22d, when the Versailles troops entered Paris are estimated at 12,000 killed and wounded, and 25,000 prisoners, and since May 22d, at 10,000 killed and wounded, and 20,000 prisoners. The prisoners have all been sent to Versailles.

DISCRETION.

General La Cecilia with few followers has fled to the Castle of Vincennes, but upon the commencement of the erection of the siegeworks by the Versailists, he at once surrendered.

VERSAILLES LOSSES.

General Douai officially reports having lost forty officers and six hundred men during the engagements in which his troops have participated since the Versailles army entered Paris.

Paris journals demand the cessation of summary executions.

ATTEMPTS AT ASSASSINATION.

Several attempts were made yesterday to assassinate the officers of the army.

MURDERED PRIESTS.

The bodies of the murdered priests are to lie in state for a week.

THE COMMUNE CHIEFS.

With the exception of Pyatt and Grousset all the Commune chiefs have been killed or taken prisoners.

A CORRESPONDENT'S STORY.

NEW YORK, May 30.—The special correspondent of the *Tribune* at Paris telegraphs Sunday evening: "Paris is completely calmed. The shops are all closed and even those of vital necessity, such as chemists remain shut, while restaurants, bakeries and cafes have also suspended business. I walked across Paris last night and never saw anything so desolate. I saw no human beings except seventeen every hundred yards and one shabby civilian. There were no sounds but the footfall of sentinels, and they only made when they struck their muskets on flagstones. The old Parisian spirit and free communication is going on with terrible ferocity.

Nadar, the aeronaut, has been arrested for supposed sympathy with the Commune. Nobody is safe even in the absence of their most intimate friends. A rash word or an imprudent gesture by either man or woman insures instant death. Men, women and even children are seized by the brutal soldiery and shot. The Gardes Mobiles are executing all the women—female insurgents having in many instances been detected firing the houses of innocent persons with petroleum.

BELGIUM.

HUGO TO LEAVE.

BRUSSELS, May 30.—In the Belgian Senate to-day Baron Danethan, in reply to M. Rodes, stated that the Government, having become convinced that the residence of Victor Hugo was compromising to Belgium, has requested Hugo to leave the country. Hugo on his refusal to do so the King signed a decree the object of which is to force his departure from the country. The Prime Minister added that the decree would be enforced.

ENGLAND.

ARRIVED.

LONDON, May 30.—Arrived out, the steamships City of Paris, City of Baltimore, Manitoba, Calabria and Tripoli.

VICTOR HUGO.

LONDON, May 30.—Victor Hugo, having been driven out of Belgium, is coming to London.

ASIA.

EARTHQUAKE.

SINGAPORE, May 25.—A volcanic eruption and earthquake have shaken the Island of Rian. The latter terribly devastated and four hundred lives lost.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

LONDON, May 30.—4:30 P. M.—Consols 93½-3-8s 92⅞. U. S. 5-20's 86 5-8; old 87 1-8; 10-40s 89.

LIVERPOOL, May 30.—Cotton: middling uplands 7¾d. California wheat 12-2s. Corn: No. 2 mixed 33s. Beef 104s. Others unchanged.

PITTSTON.

The Mine Tragedy.

PITTSTON, May 30.—Trains on the roads leading into this place from Wilkesbarre, Scranton and other places have brought hundreds of people, most of them visiting the locality of the late disaster but out of mere curiosity. There is little to be seen, however, beyond the ruins of the breaker and huge piles of coal on it.

Nineteen are now dead among those conveyed to the Luzerne House on being taken from the mines, and all of them have been taken to their homes.

But four of the miners taken out of the mine still lingered in a critical condition, and though the attending physicians profess to have strong hopes that most of them will recover, the sufferers certainly will die though death even now holds them in its grasp.

Thomas Reynolds, a boy of about twelve years, have both so far recovered as to be able to walk about. Edward's story of their trials is a most heartrending one. Strong men, unused to prayer, invoked divine interference for safety. Hymns were sung and more solemn prayers offered up than ever. The Coroner's inquest is not yet concluded, but will go far toward censuring, and perhaps severely censuring, both the Lackawanna company and the Mine Inspector, Mr. Williams, of Wilkesbarre. An exciting scene transpired between the Coroner and the Inspector of the mines. The latter claimed the privilege as a matter of courtesy, and after some parleying and snubbing on each side, the inspector arose and told the Coroner: "You are not competent to conduct this investigation, neither are the jurors fit men to arrive at a rational conclusion." The coroner responded quickly: "Inspector leave this room at once." He left. The affair terminated in a disgraceful row. There is a prominent deficiency in the investigation, the parties whose interests were at stake having been excluded from it. The W. B. Reese has no counsel. The inspector denied a hearing and the operators had no show. After reassembling in the afternoon matters assumed a better shape, and were conducted more decently but profound ignorance of the means for elicitess a thing[illegible] was evinced.

BOSTON.

Woman Suffrage.

BOSTON, May 30.—The Woman Suffrage Convention was addressed to-day by Mrs. Blackwell, Chas. A. Slack, Grace Greenwood, Margaret Campbell, Amasa Walker, Lucretia Mott and Margaret Lucas, of England, sister of John Bright.

Mrs. Lucas spoke of what the friends of Woman Suffrage were doing in England. During the present session of Parliament a bill to extend the right of suffrage to women was brought before the House of Commons and they considered that they had made very great progress since last year in having it brought forward. The women in England, she said had labored hard since spring to advance the cause, feeling at it this was the just crisis of the movement. They were not so far advanced as their sisters in America as they did not ask for universal suffrage, but for household suffrage only, though several gentlemen contended that married women had equal rights with those not married, and that suffrage should be extended to all. However, it was a mere question of time. The women there as here, were slandered by their opponents, and several members of Parliament opposed them because they were afraid they would ask for a seat in the House of Commons.

OMAHA.

The Legislature.

OMAHA, NEB., May 30.—The Nebraska Legislature met to-day. The principal business will be the trial of Governor Butler. The House met at two o'clock in the afternoon with twenty-six members, and adopted resolutions to investigate the burning of the lunatic asylum and the enormous expenditures. The Senate met at three o'clock in the afternoon, and finally elected Mr. Hascall, President, and adjourned to nine o'clock to-morrow morning. The Senate did not sit as an impeachment court. It is claimed that Governor Butler will to-morrow communicate to the two Houses his readiness to return the school money to the State, and will claim to have borrowed it with consent of Secretary Keanard.

NOVA SCOTIA.

Not Recovered.

HALIFAX, May 30.—All efforts to recover the bodies of Captain Mathewson and Dr. McKean have failed.

ARRIVED.

Sir W. E. Logan arrived here Saturday last.

THE CITY OF BOSTON.

The writing found in bottles washed ashore at Shediac, New Brunswick, and Newport, Nova Scotia, containing reports of the City of Boston, has been pronounced genuine, the handwriting having been recognized.

NEW YORK.

Honors to the late Farragut—The New York Central Case—Burying the Martyrs—Shipments of Cotton—Dead—To be Hung.

NEW YORK, May 30, 1871.

HONORS TO FARRAGUT.

Admiral Farragut's grave, at Woodburn Cemetery, was decorated at sunrise this morning, the ceremonies being performed by a battalion of Marines, under command of Colonel Broome, with a full band from the Brooklyn Navy Yard, Farragut's Lodge of Good Templars and the Wadsworth Post of the Grand Army of the Republic, both of Brooklyn. General Isaac S. Catlin, of Williamsburg, delivered an eloquent address, commemorative of the life and services of the deceased Admiral, after which the grave was profusely covered with cut and growing flowers. Admiral M. Smith, commanding the Brooklyn Navy Yard, was also present at the ceremonies. The entire party, many of whom were ladies, left the Navy Yard at two A. M., and made trips both ways by means of the Government steamer and a train of Harlem cars, returning at 6:30 this morning.

THE NEW YORK CENTRAL CASE.

A Washington dispatch says: The decision of Commissioner Pleasanton in the New York Central Railroad Scrip dividend case has caused considerable surprise here. Yet the long and other circumstances had led many to suppose the decision, when made, would be adverse to the Government. General Pleasanton does not expect that the company will begin judicial proceed